139117

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly ... Rs. 20
Half-yearly ... 11
Quarterly ... 6

154 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	3rd July	..

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class and class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	£35	£53	£20	£30
London via Marseilles	£50	£83	£30	£50
Liverpool	£50	£83 only	£30	£50
London via Marseilles Liverpool from Liverpool	..	£95	..	£43

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin. FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Hate and Sons, Agency, Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Zomba
Amritsar	Newara-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by Telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasegra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D. 22

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

P. S. "LINGA," 2135 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, 3rd July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s.s. "Duara" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARODA," 3172 tons, on Friday 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Chatbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomera and Basrah.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay,

1st July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war, but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single	Return
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	320	640
Bombay to Cairo	335	..
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	857
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1439

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1887.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per cent. will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 3½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

SHIPPING.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economical sense. Here value and price coincide in that case value is reckoned in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches are flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at such prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years, but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year, 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sold at the prices quoted are offered by us under our name-guarantee with the assurance that the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a lifetime.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, in dustproof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double dorsed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,13,775
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jallundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamco, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2% per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Same as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to July 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the ensuing six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted; rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STERN, Fellow,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 43,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Hankow	Peking
Changsha	Harbin	Shanghai (Pootung)
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Singapore
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Moukden	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. ISHIBASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 227.

Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

23, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates, WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Heading counts as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE—Comprehensive policy covering all Risks by Motorists. Ask for prospectus from Lloyds Motor Car Insurance Agents.—

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

531—8.

LOST—A GOLD WRIST WATCH (Favre Leuba) between Bombay Club and Green's Restaurant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "W. S." care of this Office. 193

TO RESIDENTS.—Fine Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Next Examination in July. 80, Esplanade Road. 502

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
4d, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Elphinstone.

THE MAXWELL CAR is the Best Value for money ever offered to the Public. It is fitted with electric lighting and self-starter. Sold all complete for Rs. 1,250.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
19 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY, having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNING and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing? We employ a staff of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate, and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd.,—An active, energetic and trustworthy Manager. Salary Rs. 150 per month, with quarters, board, lighting and fuel. Previous experience in a similar capacity desirable. Apply with testimonials to THE HON. SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 179

WANTED.—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

WANTED.—A RETIRED SUB-ENGINEER for the Bimlipatam Municipality to supervise Public Works of a special nature for a temporary period of not less than one year.
Applications should contain a statement as to the applicant's age, previous service and the salary which he requires, and reach the undersigned not later than 25th July, 1915.
C. SANJEEVA RAO
Chairman, M. C.
Municipal Office.
Bimlipatam, 22nd June 1915. 18

WANTED.—(a) For the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Headmistress on Rs. 125-5-150.
The applicant must be a graduate.
(2) High School Mistress on Rs. 100-5-125. Graduate preferred.
(b) For the Government Girls' High School, [illegible] (Madras Presidency). [illegible] Rs. 70-2-80. Graduate
[illegible] PATTERSON,
[illegible] Girls' Schools.
[illegible] Southern Circle.
[illegible] Girls' Schools,
1915.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—GRADUATE, who can teach Sanskrit and other subjects in St. VII. Apply with terms to MANAGER, Coronation High School, Nadiad. 1121

WANTED—QUALIFIED Head Mistress for Liardet Primary School.
Apply giving qualifications and salary, to The Chaplain, Ootacamund. 188

WANTED.—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT for a Tea Estate in Travancore. Apply MANAGER, Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., Vandiperiyar, P. O. via Periakulam S. India. 184

WANTED a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for the Middle School classes of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER, with terms and testimonials, if any. 1102

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED immediately a pair of TOY TERRIERS and a SPANIEL BITCH, age not more than one year to 18 months. Apply to HON'BLE RAJA JAWAHIR SINGH, Feudatory Chief of Sarangarh State, C.P. 181

BOMBAY COLLEGE, MANNARGUDY.—Wanted immediately M.A. of standing and experience as Professors of History and English. Others with superior qualifications are required. Please apply to the Principal. 182

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS as SANITARY INSPECTORS for appointments in Baroda State Service. Pay Rs. 45-1-55 travelling allowance. Those who have passed Sanitary Examination will be given preference. Apply SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Baroda State. 1123

WANTED an experienced active ENGINEER to superintend the construction of the metalled motor road now under construction between Srinagar and Jammu. Should have experience in tunnel and bridge work. Work will last at least 2 years. Pay up to Rs. 1,000 with travelling allowance under state Rules.
Applications with certificates to
LT.-COL. H. A. D. FRASER R.E.
State Engineer,
107 Jammu and Kashmir State Srinagar.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

CHUROTARU'S MANGOES.—Best ripe mangoes Rs. 3 per 1 maund. Better ripe mangoes Rs. 4 per 1 maund. Best unripe mangoes Rs. 5 per 1 maund. Better unripe mangoes Rs. 2 per 1 maund. Railway and packing charges extra. Half the money in advance. Write to THAKORDAS & Co., Nadiad, (Gujarat). 983

TO BE LET.

TO LET—2nd floor of Floor No. 2, BAIG MANSIONS, Chaupatty sea-face, all round open. Electric light fan with every comfort, up-to-date fashion. Apply there third floor. 1129

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1121

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Dhanji Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following pipes and bends. The pipes should be of uniform bore and thickness throughout, free from all flaws and defects and tested to a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch.—

2"	steel or W. I. Pipes with screwed ends.	Rft. 8550
2"	¼ bends do.	No. 13
3"	W. I. or Steel with screwed ends or alternatively spigot and socket C. I. Pipes.	Rft. 6785
3"	¼ bends do.	No. 18
6"	Cast Iron Pipes with spigot and socket ends.	Rft. 755
6"	¼ bends. do.	No. 16.

Alternative prices should be quoted for 2 and 3 inch pipes separately for steel, W. I. or C. I. pipes as specified above.
Tenders in sealed covers clearly superscribed "Tender for Pipes on the left hand corner of the envelope should be delivered to the undersigned at his office No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 30th July 1915.
Delivery must be made within 84 days after communication of acceptance of tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender or any tender or assign any reason for rejecting tenders.
C. DOVE WILSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 26th June, 1915. 1113

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUBOVERSEERS urgently required for field service with the Work's Company, Persian Gulf.
The terms of service are as follows:—
(1) Pay Rs. 50 plus 50 per cent. batta.
(2) Free accommodation and free rations from date of embarkation.
(3) Free transport to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation to place of entertainment on return to India.
Applicants must present their original certificates including a medical certificate of physical fitness for field service (signed by a Military medical officer not more than a week previous to the date of application) and a copy of this advertisement personally to an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer or Executive Engineer preferably to one to whom they are known. If an applicant is given an appointment his original certificates will be retained by the Director General of Military Works during the period of his employment. 1129

JUBILEE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is again adjourned for want of quorum to TUESDAY 6th July 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
By order of the Board.
HADJIMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.
1129

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. BACKHOUSE has been admitted to sign the name of our firm from this date. SHAW WALLACE & CO.
1st July, 1915. 1117

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BALOO SARANG STREET COMMONLY KNOWN AS KHOKHA BAZAR OR KHOKHA MOHOLLA, OR BHOOSARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the Mortgagees the Trustees of Shri Maharaj Jain Temple at Paidhouni Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Kikabhoy Mohomedally Currumbhai Mohomedally Abdool Kadar and Mohomedally Esoofally the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Esoofally Shaikh Adam deceased and the said Mohomedally Esoofally the son and Batulbai and Asiabai the daughters of the said Esoofally Shaik Adam and by virtue of and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of October 1912 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of pertional Fazendari Land or ground with message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street commonly known as Bhoosari Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2080 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 151 and Street No. 214-218 and bounded as follows:—the is to say on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street or Bhoosari Mohalla on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the said Baloo Sarang Street or Bhoosari Mohalla on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Yermudalli Mosabhai and on or towards the South by the house of Abdoolalli Hiptoola.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office 95 Ash Lane Fort Bombay or to the undersigned
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction the above right, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES ACAWA COTTON.
Under instructions from D. Mc. Tombroff, Esq., Liquidator Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown of Mr. Curtim Sulaman at Chinch Bunder Road, Mazagon.
100 bales Acawa cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG STREET.
SUIT NO. 552 OF 1911.
R. D. Sethna, Esq.,
v/s
Rabiabai widow and others.
Pursuant to the decree dated 15th April 1915, made in the above suit and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Baloo Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Baloo Sarang Street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property till lately belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Seth and on or towards the South by the Property till lately of Ebrahimji Adamji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 125 and Street No. 100-104.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at 90, Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

57, Medows Street

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD JULY 1915, AT 2.30 P. M. (S. T.)
On SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 57, Medows Street, Fort, very useful and decent household and office furniture such as:—
Arm and armless chairs, dining tables, round tables, office and waiting tables, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room suites, cane and wooden reclining back sofas, cane and wooden garden and verandah benches, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs and cupboards, gown presses, chests of drawers, partition screens, easy chairs, invalid sofas, fancy teapoys, low and office chairs, cabinets, single and double cots, bed steads, soiled linen baskets, ice box, wall brackets, phonographs, records etc. etc.
By order of the concerned:—
1 case, 40 pieces, stripe and chequered kashmira, 46in. by 30 yds. pieces.
24 kerosene lamp founts.
Property of a private gentleman:—
1 ladies cycle.
1 William Type-writer.
GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 1st July 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON THIS DAY THURSDAY, AFTER 2.30 P. M. (S. T.).
Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1915 after 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of neat and substantial furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, sideboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables, bedstead, bedroom sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, low and easy chairs, chest of drawers and other pieces of furniture.
About 336 dozen imitation silk fans.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st July, 1915.

AMUSEM

EXCELSIOR
THE BANDMANN Co.
To-night! To-nig
NEW PROGRAMME
Including Tom Payn
"LOCKED IN A

Coming soon the World's Maste
"CABI
Cost £50,000. Took two years to produ

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND 2 FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
HENRY ALLAS
PRESENTS
R. B. Salisbury's Company—
The Quaints!
The Quaints!!
The Quaints!!!
IN PIERROTLAND.
Direct from
WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.
Written and produced by R. B. Salisbury.
Music by Dick Hewlett and George Buchanan.
Change of Programme Nightly.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
COMMENCE 9-30 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
A
PEARL OF THE PUNJAB
A Dramatic Story of the
MYSTIC EAST
Time and Prices as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915
Practice Session 8-30 to 9-30 a.m.
Evening " 6 to 8 p.m.
Night " 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Sunday " 2 to 11 a.m.
There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War by Bernhardi	1 14	1
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History.
German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiment at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number, 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th June 1915, was 29.851 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.635	inches
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	,,
Dew Point	77.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.933	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW&SW.	
Movement of Wind	228	Miles.
Fall of Rain	.261	inches
Total fall during month	39.61	,,
Do. do. year	41.02	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 4th	0.17	,,

RECRUITS OF 40.

STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

In the House of Commons on June 10 Sir L. Chiozza Money asked Mr. Asquith if his attention had been directed to the fact that 10 out of 1. of the men in the United Kingdom aged 39 to 40 are married, and that most of them have children; and if he will, in view of the undesirability of accentuating social difficulties and of creating enormous liabilities for the State, consider the restoration of 38 as the maximum age for recruits.

Sir Arthur Markham, too, asked the Premier whether the Cabinet authorised and approved Lord Kitchener's appeal to enlist married men of 40 years of age with families, and whether the Government will take steps to discourage for the time being the enlistment of married men, seeing that the Government have obtained and are obtaining more men than they can arm and equip.

In reply to Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Mr. Asquith said the extension of the age limit to 40 for recruits was intended to widen and had had the effect of widening recruiting, and would give eligible men hitherto debarred an opportunity of serving the country.

TRY MAGNESIA FOR YOUR STOMACH TROUBLE.

IT NEUTRALISES ACIDITY AND PREVENTS FERMENTATION.

Doubtless you have already tried pepsin, bismuth, soda, charcoal, drugs, etc., and so you know that these things will not cure your trouble—in some cases they do not even give relief—but before giving up hope and deciding that you are a chronic dyspeptic just try the effect of a little magnesia—not the ordinary carbonate, oxides or citrates, but pure *bisurated* magnesia, which you can obtain from practically any chemist in either powder or tablet form. Take half-a-teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralise the harmful acid which now causes your food to ferment giving rise to wind, heartburn, flatulance and many other unpleasant symptoms, and you will find that, provided you take a little *bisurated* magnesia immediately afterward, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger of pain and discomfort to follow

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B. 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.64 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Allahabad but in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.85 in., Saugor 1.25 in., Hoshangabad 3.11 in., Khandwa and Amraoti 0.11 in., each, Nagpur 0.96 in., and Chanda 0.98 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has again been general; Bombay has had 0.78 in., Ratnagiri 3.80 in., and Mormugao 2.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.17 in., Poona 1.09 in., Belgaum 0.85 in., Aurangabad 0.62 in., and Nizamabad 0.44 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Central India West. In the reporting area in the United Provinces, Allahabad is the only station recording rainfall of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the Deccan, Central India West and the United Provinces and some showers in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	82	..	0	0
Do. (29th)	90.2	82.4	82	..	0	—0.05
Jask	97.1	84.7	82	..	0	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—0.15
Do. (29th)	101.2	87.4	80	..	0	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.4	89.2	69	..	0.53	—0.06
Rawalpindi	112.1	90.0	41	..	0.59	—1.51
Lahore	113.2	91.0	49	..	1.15	—0.69
Hissar	112.7	93.8	49	..	1.83	..
Ambala	103.7	86.3	64	..	1.62	—2.06
Delhi	106.0	87.4	57	..	1.38	—1.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.6	88.1	61	..	1.72	—0.79
Mainpuri	102.4	84.7	73	..	0.70	—2.24
Jhansi	97.6	82.3	70	0.01	7	..
Cawnpore	98.0	80.7	87	0.01	3.27	0106
Allahabad	89.4	78.5	88	0.64	2.48	—2.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	124.7	86.8	78	..	0	—0.16
Karachi	91.8	83.5	83	..	0.03	—0.95
Ajmer	104.8	84.4	64	..	0.60	—1.83
Jaipore	108.7	85.4	57	..	0.82	—1.58
Kotah	109.6	88.6	50	0.03	1.16	—1.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	82.0	74	..	0.28	—1.59
Dwarka	91.0	83.8	79	..	1.34	—1.05
Veraval	86.9	83.8	80	..	2.70	—0.78
Rajkot	100.9	80.3	73	..	2.60	—2.18
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	82.0	70	0.07	5.64	—2.16
Surat	86.2	78.3	84	0.01	10.69	2.15
Ahmedabad	102.7	81.8	72	..	3.73	—0.67
Deesa	105.7	81.7	72	..	1.14	—0.78
Neemuch	98.9	80.0	72	..	2.60	—0.39
Indore	92.3	76..	91	0.13	3.19	—2.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.5	72.7	89	2.85	9.25	1.56
Saugor	79.0	73.0	91	1.25	2.36	—4.57
Hoshangabad	85.6	72.0	93	3.11	5.92	—4.03
Khandwa	89.1	76.6	91	0.11	9.43	4.25
Akola	90.2	77.7	78	..	6.02	0.90
Amraoti	89.2	74.3	84	0.11	5.27	—1.30
Nagpur	88.4	74.5	87	0.96	8.10	—1.61
Chanda	92.0	74.0	81	0.98	10.11	2.89
Raipur	89.7	75.6	91	0.03	2.45	—5.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.3	77.4	99	0.78	89.78	21.30
Ratnagiri	80.5	74.9	89	3.80	26.62	—2.47
Mormugao	82.8	74.7	90	2.60	36.33	6.56
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.0	75.1	82	0.17	8.24	3.79
Ahmednagar	80.7	71.7	85	..	5.42	0.39
Poona	79.2	71.7	94	1.09	14.25	9.74
Sholapur	78.8	69.4	81	..	5.63	0.84
Bijapur	79.4	70.8	80	0.08	2.00	—1.48
Belgaum	78.3	67.4	92	0.85	9.57	1.19
Ahmedabad	84.1	72.3	89	0.62	13.12	7.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.3	73.9	81	0.44	8.13	3.26
Hyderabad	80.1	73.1	77	0.05	9.15	4.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.7	75.9	83	0.48	30.24	—6.55
Calicut	83.4	75.4	94	1.29	30.61	—3.58
Cochin	86.7	75.9	89	0.94	27.38	—0.75
Colombo	86.2	79.1	85	..	7.97	0.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.2	79.7	74	..	7.57	2.88
Bellary	86.1	75.0	66	0.10	5.06	30.2
Cuddapah	100.0	81.3	54	..	1.26	—1.86
Madras	101.4	83.1	64	..	1.24	—0.66
Bangalore	93.4	66.8	87	0.03	6.61	3.74
Coimbatore	87.7	72.8	66	0.01	4.93	3.37
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.0	62	..	1.35	—0.29
Negapatam	100.1	79.9	71	..	1.24	—0.09

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.	
	June.	h	m.	ft.	in.	Jun.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
W.	30	m 1	8	27	2	30	m 7	4	15	2
	July.	1	51a	29	10	July	8	6a	17	6
TH.	1	m 1	59	26	10	1	m 7	51	16	2
		2	31a	29	0		8	33a	17	6
FR.	2	m 2	51	26	3	2	m 8	37	17	4
		3	10a	28	0		9	40a	17	8
SAT.	3	m 3	44	25	8	3	m 9	22	18	18
		3	48a	27	0		10	28a	18	0
SUN.	4	m 4	40	25	0	4	m 10	10	20	1
		4	27a	26	0		11	17a	18	2
MO.	5	m 5	44	24	6	5	11	8a	21	2
		5	9a	25	2					
TU.	6	m 7	1	24	5	6	m 0	8	18	4
		5	57a	24	6		7	31a	21	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
July 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 5 (Monday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h. 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m.

PLEASING EVERYONE

To please everyone you must be familiar with every special need You must have a store of knowledge and experience to guide you.

In the case of shirts, for example, this means many years of patient study and experiment .. ..

Then, by virtue of the special skill and knowledge you have acquired, you are able to say "Whatever any individual customer may find necessary, for his complete comfort in shirts; we have a shirt that has been made with that demand particularly in view."

We unhesitatingly say that about

OUR "EASTERN" TWILL SHIRTS AND OUR "ARCADE" TWILL SHIRTS

THE **"EASTERN"** WHITE TWILL SHIRT

Made to fit you in that easy, comfy style you like, from a reliable Twill that will give you satisfaction in wash and wear. All sizes in stock. Can be had.

DAY STYLE with Collar band.
TENNIS TYLE with Polo Collar.

6 for Rs. 8-15.

A sample shirt will be sent post free for Re. 1-8.

THE **"ARCADE"** WHITE TWILL SHIRT.

Better value than this we have never offered in the history of our Shirt Trading and we ask YOU to call in and see the big show. Every Shirt is thoroughly well sewn, cut and finished, equal in every way to the finest grade qualities. There is plenty of room everywhere, no skimping of materials.

DAY STYLE with Collar band.
TENNIS STYLE with Polo Collar.

6 for Rs. 10-8.

A sample shirt will be sent post free for Re. 1-12.

WHITEAWAY'S

a place where men are known and their tastes understood.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES. AND WATCHES for EVERYDAY WEAR WRIST OR POCKET OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY ARE ONLY OBTAINA

MARCKS & Co

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF W
BOMBAY

...l-Nessim

OF ARABY

Perfume.

...of Eastern ... Shem-el- ...s fragrant, ...ver over- ...grance can ...f Shem-el- ...combined ...accessories, ...own sphere ...delightful ...scent.

...ed as ...Water, ...Bath ...Toilet

...C.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, .. 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	100
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans	5.22d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.40d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. July ..	9.38
Oct. ..	9.81
New York Official noon call July ..	9.39
Oct. ..	9.85
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	9.18
Oct. ..	9.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 29th

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	*5.07	5.08
June-July	*5.07	5.08
July-Aug.	*5.07	5.08
Aug-Sept.	5.16	5.17
Sept-Oct.	5.25	5.23
Oct-Nov.	5.32	5.35
Nov-Dec.	5.38	5.40
Dec-Jan.	5.43	5.45
Jan.-Feb.	5.49	5.51
Feb-March.	5.53	5.55
March-April.	5.59	5.60
April-May.	5.62	5.63
May-June.	5.65	5.66

* Refer to our number 1451, are confernied to be correct.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 29th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.07	5.13
June-July	5.07	5.12
July-Aug.	5.07	5.12
Aug.-Sept.	5.16	5.23
Sept-Oct.	5.25	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.22	5.39
Nov.-Dec.	5.38	5.44
Dec.-Jan.	5.43	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.49	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.53	5.59
March-April	5.59	5.64
April-May	5.62	5.67
May-June	5.65	5.70

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Liverpool, June 29th.

Tone of Cloths.—The Manchester cloth market has brighter prospects for India and China.
Tone of Yarns.—Firm with a fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 29th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. ,, ...	4.05d
Fine ,, ...	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. ,, ...	4.55d
Fine ,, ...	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	5.80d
F.G. ,, ...	4.95d
Fine ,, ...	5.10d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 29th

	Bales.
all U. S. Ports ..	10,000
reat Britain .. }	6,000
inent .. }	
y	9.32
.. ..	9.29
.. ..	9.74
.. ..	9.75
.. ..	9.60
.. ..	9.35
.. ..	9.00
.. ..	9.00
.. ..	9.14
.. ..	9.12
.. ..	9.55
.. ..	9.53

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76
Silver Commercial Bars	48

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by absence of buyers.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	2¼
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 26.85

THE MAILS.

London, June 29th.

The Bombay Mails delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, 29th June.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June Sellers	52/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	52/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June Paid	52/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	52/2
Wheat Bombay White June Paid	53/3
Wheat Club No. 2 June sellers	52/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

Karachi Barley June	34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship June-July ; sellers	51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July;	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July sellers	58
Linseed, Calcutta, June-July paid	53

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-August Paid	49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-August Hull Buyers.	£8-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal	13½
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	£94½
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July Buyers	2/7
Ceylon Rubber. July-Sept. Sellers	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 30.

In sympathy with home advices the market this morning was firmer with New Broach quoted at 238. A small business has been reported in July Akolas.

At Colaba prices ruled easier owing to lower closing advices from New York than expected. No business of any importance was reported Ready Cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, July 215.
Fine Bengal, July 162.
Fine Akola, July 188

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 236½.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar [illegible] tearns' Headache

Fully Good Bengal, January 178½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 207.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	238	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. ,, ..	216/7	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	185	180	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	208	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Banawat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	189	..	..	July 1915.
Saw Ginned ,, ..	..	..	208	..
H. G. Westa.. ..	..	..	180	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	187	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Compta.. ..	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	164	..	..	Do.
M. G. broach ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Akola, Khgm	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	243,689	470,589	—226,900
Central India ..	173,721	253,263	— 79,542
Barsi & Nagar ..	162,831	295,089	—132,458
Berar	428,687	507,203	— 79,116
Central Provinces	214,706	294,526	— 79,820
Dhollera.. ..	191,689	405,177	—213,488
Broach	241,518	396,337	—154,819
Compta & Dharwar.	157,952	189,480	— 31,528
Westerns ..	188,715	91,051	pl. 47,664
United Prov. ..	371,416	481,805	—110,389
Rajputana ..	74,733	149,551	— 74,818
Sind	101,860	60,251	pl. 41,609
Persian ..	767	1,027	— 260
American ..	195	2,242	— 2,047
Egyptian ..	624	1,504	— 880
Other Sorts ..	1,625	953	pl. 672
Total ..	2,503,928	3,600,048	—1,096,120

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th June, 1915.—

Cotton ..	6,647 Bales
Wheat ..	9,844 cwts
Linseed ..	3,893 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,209 ,,
Ginjelly ..	220 ,,
Poppyseed ..	202 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,750 ,,
Castorseed ..	4,721 ,,
Rice ..	2,605 ,,
Myrabollams ..	2,200 ,,
Cottonseed ..	1,783 ,,
Mowraseed ..	595 ,,
Gram ..	1,035 ,,
Joowar ..	2,304 ,,
Barley ..	996 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 6-9, R.D. per cwt
per cwt
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-6, R.D. per cwt

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-7, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. .. Rs. 8-3, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-2, B.T. per cwt
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-3, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-12, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 7-3, B.T. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 34, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, B.T. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-5, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, R.D. per cwt

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 43, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 7-8d. 12th July
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. .. 184 nominal
60 d-s Hong Kong .. 131½
Do. Shanghai .. 168
60 d-s Yokohama .. 151½

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The rate of 3½ per cent. Government Paper is about 92 for cash.

BULLION.

The following are the quotations of Bar Gold:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-11-0
Australian Do. ..	24-6-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-12-0
English Dragons ..	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	58-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 30.

The Cotton Mill share market kept almost unchanged to-day.
Tata Iron and Steel shares stood firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 550, Fazulbhai after touching Rs 395 closed at Rs. 390.

Standards were placed at Rs. 965. Madhavji stood stationary at Rs. 1,142½.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 180 and Indian Dying and Bleaching shares to Rs. 121¼

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 175 and Crescent at Rs. 86¼.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 260 and Simplex at Rs. 268/12.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,465 and Centrals at Rs. 1,845.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 213.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept in demand at Rs. 922½.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,662½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs.56½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 103. Deferred stood unchanged at Rs. 194.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 560. Gujarat Ry. shares (old issue) at Rs. 100 x. d.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 155.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Transactions in 3½ p.c. G. P. Notes were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 92.

4 p.c. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON

In consequence of the alteration of the latest day for posting Mails at Calcutta and Madras to the United Kingdom from Thursday to Friday, allotments of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on London "Deferred" as well as "Immediate" will, in future, be made on Fridays instead of on Thursdays as heretofore. Applications will be received by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, up to 12 noon Standard Time on Fridays for Calcutta and up to 1-30 p.m. Standard Time for Bombay and Madras.

BANK OF INDIA.

The Net Profit of the Bank of India Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, including the sum of Rs. 67,862-12-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 2,80,340-5-11.

The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, free of income tax, on the paid up Capital of 50 lacs, which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000, and to carry the balance Rs. 1,30,340-5-, to the next account.

MESSRS. AMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on 3rd June say:—

GOLD.

This week the balance of gold movements has been against the Bank of England, principally as a consequence of the efflux of two millions sterling yesterday in the form of foreign gold coin.

The following accounts received by the Bank:—

May 27th £200,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 1st £67,000 in bar gold.
June 1st £100,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 2nd £275,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
May 27th £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
,, May 28th £300,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
May 28th £51,000 in sovereigns set aside on Argentine account.
May 29th £200,000 in bar gold.
May 31st £175,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
June 1st £7,000 in sovereigns set aside on Argentine account.
June 2nd £2,000,000 in foreign gold coin.
During the week the net reduction amounted to £2,291,000.
The net import of gold into India for the month of March last was £508,500 (approximately.)

SILVER.

The market has had a relapse into dullness.

It would seem as if the bullish activity in the Indian Bazaars has not acquired as yet much staying power—more especially as it has had to absorb not only the ordinary volume of sales here, but also a certain amount of selling from China as well.

The price fell gradually to 23 5/16d. on the 29th ultimo, at which figure supplies fell off very considerably. On the 1st instant, purchases were made for China, and the price rallied to 23 3/8d., but the enquiries were not maintained, and the quotation reverted to 23 5/16d.

The feature of the market is the small amount offering at the present level. If continued, this may have some effect upon the price, for Continental demand is not absent—though certainly slight just now—and in these circumstances, there is not much available for other quarters.

An Indian Currency Return for May 31st. gave details as follow—in lakhs of Rupees:—
Notes in Circulation 61, 99.
Reserve in Silver Coin 32, 59.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 75.
Gold in England 7, 65.
The stock in Bombay consists of 6,200 bars, as compared with 7,100 last week.
No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.
Appended are statistics for the month of May:—
Highest Price 23 13/16 for cash delivery.
Lowest Price 23 5/16 for cash delivery.
Average Price 23.570.
The highest price was quoted on the first, and the lowest on the last day of the month.
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
May 28, 23 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 29, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 31, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 1, 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 2, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 3, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 23.343 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

PUNJAB AND RAJPUTANA BANK, LTD

ORDERED TO BE WOUND UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 30.

Justice Shadi Lal of the Lahore Chief Court has passed orders on an application presented by a creditor for the winding up of the Punjab and Rajputana Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), under the supervision of a court, directing that the subsequent winding-up proceedings be held in the court of Rai Bahadur Damodar Das, Additional Judge, Lahore. The Bank had its head office at Ambala and was being voluntarily wound up for more than a year.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

In the report and statement of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1914 to be presented to the Shareholders at the Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held at Electrical Federation Offices, Kingsway, London, W.C., on the 29th instant, the Directors state that the total revenue for the year from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways amounted to £302,969 19s. 8d., an increase of £26,101 12s. 2d. or 9.44 per cent. over the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to £144,987 1s. 3d., an increase of £14,091 9s. 0d. or 10.77 per cent. compared with 1913.

The net profit from the year's working aggregated £157,582 18s. 5d., an increase of £12,010 2s. 8d., equivalent to 8.25 per cent.

After deducting from this balance certain items such as Interest on Loans, Interest for the year on the Debenture Debt, Sinking Fund Account, Depreciation Fund Account (as compared with £23,500 carried to this Account last year), Annual payments for redemption of Second Debentures of equivalent par value and Contribution to Officers' and Employees' Provident Fund (established on the 1st January, 1914), there remains an available balance of £75,972 2s. 9d., to which is to be added the amount brought forward from last year £4,349 18s. 9d., making an available total of £80,322 1s. 6d.

The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free from English Income Tax £36,000, £8,326 17s. 6d., being carried forward to the next year's account.

TRAMWAYS.

The gross receipts, which amounted to £169,884 12s. 3d., compare with £170,672 4s. 0d., for the previous year. The working expenses amounted to £85,297 1s. 2d., against £81,123 8s. 3d.

The balance of receipts over expenses in respect of the year's working is £84,587 11s. 1d., compared with £89,548 15s. 9d. for the previous year.

Up to the end of July the Company's traffic continued last year to shew a progressive expansion. With the declaration of war in Europe the earnings commenced to decline in consequence of the shrinkage of the city's export and import trade resulting therefrom, and the general commercial depression. By the end of the year the net earnings from the Traction Branch of the business showed a decline of £4,900. Since the commencement of the present year there has been some recovery in the scale of receipts. For November last year the falling off in these receipts had increased to 10.31 per cent., as compared with November 1913. For March of this year (the latest returns received from Bombay) the percentage of declension had fallen to 6.16 per cent. The future course of our Tramway receipts is likely to depend largely upon the course of the war. The recent recovery in the prosperity of the Mill industry at Bombay constitutes an encouraging factor, but both the export and import statistics of the port continue to record a heavy decline.

In view of the existing situation certain extensions of the Tramway in contemplation before the outbreak of war have been deferred

Route Miles, Year ended 31st December, 1915, 20.38, Year ended 31st December, 1914, 20.38.

Number of Passengers carried, Year ended 31st December 1913, 40,692,022. Year ended 31st December, 1914, 40,449,634.

Proportion of Expenses to Receipts, Year ended 31st December 1913, 48 per cent., Year ended 31st December 1914, 51 per cent.

Number of Cars in Stock.—(a) Running Singly, Year ended 31st December, 1913, 150, Year ended 31st December, 1914, 150, (b) Coupled as two-car trains, Year ended 31st December, 1913, 60, Year ended 31st December, 1914, 80.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The gross revenue for the year, including the amount represented by the sale of current to the Tramways, aggregates £132,669 9s. 5d., compared with £105,466 7s. 1d. for the preceding year.

The working expenses were £55,734 6s. 6d., against £46,284 0s. 2d. for the previous year.

The receipts, exclusive of the revenue represented by the current supplied for the Tramways, amount to £105,777 16s. 4d., compared with £77,568 17s. 9d. for 1913.

The balance of £76,935 2s. 11d., as the result of the year's operations, compares with a balance of £59,182 6s. 11d. for 1913.

The progress of the Supply Branch continues satisfactory, the net revenue increase of £17,700 having considerably more than wiped out the declension in the net earnings from the Traction Branch referred to above, and recording a substantial advance on the percentage of increase in the net earnings from supply for the year 1913 as compared with 1912. Progressive as are the figures for 1914, they would have been even better but for the adverse influence of the war during the latter half of the year which in various ways operated to check consumption.

The Directors have continued, and intend continuing the policy of extending the Company's supply mains in those districts of the city, where, after careful investigation, it is shewn that the demand justifies them in doing so. Several new distributions were laid last year and others have been and will be laid this year. Apart from the domestic demand for lighting and fans, the industrial demand for electric energy for power purposes continues to record a marked progression. Amongst the more important contracts recently entered into under this heading are agreements with the British India Steam Navigation Company, and with Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co.

CAPITAL.

The Capital Expenditure during the year has aggregated £46,461 2s. 2d. which has been principally applied to the extension of the Company's mains, the consequent provision of additional sub-stations, and the provision of additional rolling-stock.

In their last Annual Report to the Shareholders the Directors referred to the impending increase of the Company's capital. Pursuant to this necessity arrangements were in progress in July last year for an issue of Ordinary Shares in the following December. As you were subsequently advised by circular, the outbreak of the European War, the closing of the Stock Exchanges both in London and Bombay, and the proclamation of a moratorium resulted in the abandonment of that issue by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held last August. It seems desirable to refer, although more strictly appertaining to next year's report, to what has since been done in this important matter. After the re-opening of the Stock Exchanges in January of this year the Directors decided, in view of the position of the Company's Capital Account and the prospective requirements of capital for the development of its business, to summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of authorizing an issue of 12,000 additional Ordinary Shares of £10 each. At that Meeting, held on the 2nd March last, the necessary authority to this increase of the Company's Capital was unanimously accorded. The additional Ordinary Shares thus created were offered to the Shareholders, both Preference and Ordinary, at the price of £12 12s. 0d. per share, in the proportion of 1 share to 10 shares of their individual holdings. As the result of this offer, 9,520 shares were subscribed. The unapplied for balance of shares at the Directors' disposal has admitted of a further allotment offer at the issue price to those Shareholders who applied for additional shares, in the proportion of one share to six shares of their individual holdings.

The cash credit with the Company's

26th Jun... e give the following figures:—Grand Total—U... nits 4,304; Bags 6,006; Total cash value of ... Gifts handed over to Military Authorities, R... s. 555,522-13-0; total cash value of consignm... ents direct to Europe, Rs. 212,798-3-0; value of ... gifts on hand, Rs. 92,800.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Motor ... car No. 833 was going along the Hornby ... Road towards the Fort last night, when, o... pposite the old Salvation Army Hall, it collid... ed with a centre tram post. The driver ... Abdul Rehman was rather seriously hurt. P... olice Inspector Power and Mrs. Power ... were in the car at the time, and the latter w... as slightly hurt.

ANTHR...OPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

At a m...eeting of the Society held in the rooms of the ... Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterd...ay Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar occupied the ch...air.

Th... following papers were read:—"Pregnancy among... t ancient and modern Races" by Mr. S. S. M...ehta B. A. and "A Few Parsee Riddles (Part ...II)" by Mr. Rustamji Nassarvanji Munsh...t.

SH...OCKING FATALITY IN A MILL.

A m...ill-hand, named Luxmon Dundapa, aged 3...0, employed in the Assur Virji Mill at Fergus...son Road, was caught in the lattice belting ... of a machine on Tuesday and was lifted ... on to the shafting and swung round, with t...he result that his right arm was severed from ...the shoulder. He then fell on the floor, his sk...ull being fractured, and he succumbed to his ... injuries whilst he was being removed to the ... hospital.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, neither were there any cholera cases, but one attack and two deaths from small-pox were reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 46, as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 78 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,679, out of which 11 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward sent three of these plague rats, B Ward three, C Ward three and E Ward two.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

A Durbar was held last evening, at the Town Hall, when the Collector of Bombay presented to Mr. Cooverji Darasha, the Chief Excise Inspector, Bombay, the sanad and badge of the title of Khan Saheb, which had been recently conferred on him by Government.

A large number of officials of the Excise Department were present.

The Collector eulogised the services of the Khan Saheb and said that it was a great honour to the Excise Department which the Government had conferred.

He then presented the sanad and badge, and the Durbar was terminated.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of May 1915 the agents of the Bombay Society prosecuted before the Presidency Magistrates 498 cases involving cruelty to 572 animals. 260 cases resulted in fines ... ing imposed for cruelty and 52 for overloading, while 158 animals were sent to the ... Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital, after fines had been imposed on their owners, 7 were sent to the Hospital without fines and 2 were sent to the Pinjrapole with fines. ...nteen cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds under treatment in the Hospital on the first day of the month was 426. 393 were newly admitted as patients during the month. The number of animals and birds discharged during May was 361, while 86 left ...ured or of their own accord and 23 died. ...animals and birds still remained under... ...ent at the end of the month. 96 ...s and birds were also treated as out... ...s. Besides these 156 animals were ... by the Society's veterinary inspectors ...patients at the Society's dispensaries ... in the Honorary Presidency Magis... Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagaon and Dadar.

THE BLANEY STATUE.

...E EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

...I hear that there is a talk about ...ue of Dr. Blaney being removed to ...urity of the Cruikshank Road from ...ent appropriate location where it ...d for the last two decades. The ...alleged for this change of place is ... monument is not in harmony with ...ons of perfect statuary and that ...Talao would be a more suitable ... such a mediocre statue. As the ...of its transmigration is to appear ...efore the Corporation, I may voice ...gs of many of the good old doctor's ...nd admirers that it would be a ...l departure from old practice if ...ent is removed from its present ...her, merely to suit the aesthetic ...e of the corporators, who think ...d Bhatia Baug too good a ... statue devoid of artistic merits. ...remind these gentlemen that it is ...lapidary monument that they have ...consider but the merits that have ...his memorial, however unassuming ...e, and besides that the site was ...by the worthy doctor himself when ...decided thus to perpetuate his ... Moreover, the manifold self... ...yeoman services of this patriot ...ombay Corporation and its Standing ...mittee (the Old Town Council). ...that the life-like figure of one of ...most citizens, with his hand on ... as if to say "I have done my ...ould stand facing the Municipal ...remind the members to follow in ...ous footsteps of Dr. Blaney and ...cientiously, without fear or favour ...dvancement and welfare of the ...Bombay."

...ro said of Julius Caesar, who had ...the statues of Pompey, whose ...ad thrown them down, that "by ... Pompey's statues Caesar had ...s own," let us all hope to be able ... our civic fathers that they have ...l public service by retaining for ...of Dr. Blaney its present appro...mmanding position.—Yours, etc.

J. R.

June 29th.

R ASSAU TING A PLANTER

OVER RESCUING CATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

...y Magistrate of Durbhanga ... the case in which one Sarjoog ... with assaulting a Behar ... J. Finch of Mangurgarh fac... course of a dispute over rescu... The accused has been con... fined Rs. 30, while his asso... cquitted.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. M. G. Nensey stating that on the 13th of March 1915 he was served with a notice, under section 381 of the Municipal Act, requiring him to fill in a well situated at his premises No. 1110 K. K. at Matunga, Agarwada, or to clean and cover it with concrete and fix in a hand-pump if required, that he was a Marjadi Hindu and always uses well water for religious as well as other domestic purposes, that on no occasion he was asked to be present when the well was examined, that the card which showed the report as to the existence of larvae seemed to have been tampered with as the word "Nil" thereon had been erased and other words had been substituted in its place; that the Special Assistant to the Health Officer examined the well on the 16th April last and found no larvae therein; that nearly 200 gallons of the well water was drawn every day for domestic use; that as soon as he received the notice he cleaned the well, and that during the last six years he was residing there no one in his family had suffered from Malaria nor had there been any complaint from his neighbours. He requested the Standing Committee and the Commissioner to inspect the well personally in his presence when he was sure they would be satisfied that the well was not at all likely to breed larvae. He requested further that the notice might be cancelled. He alleged that the open gutter running very near the Vacharaj Lane was breeding mosquito larvae which required immediate attention.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated that the well was within a zone of 100 feet of dwelling houses and as larave of anopheles mosquitoes were found in its water the owner was written to have the well hermetically covered over with concrete and to provide a hand-pump if necessary. As no reply was received to this letter a notice was served on him under section 381 of the Municipal Act requiring him to carry out the requisitions within a certain time. The party's contention that the water of the well was free from larvae was not correct. Larvae of anopheles mosquitoes were detected in the water on no less than seven occasions. It was true that when the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, inspected the well on 16th April 1915 no larvae were found but the temporary absence of larvae was no guarantee that they would not breed in future where they had been found to breed in the past. Fish had been tried in this well but the discovery of larvae afterwards showed that they were not altogether successful. As regards the party's statemet that the card was tampered with entry against the date 3-11-14 appeared to have been corrected. The other arguments of the petitioner did not affect the necessity of taking action when anopheles larvae were found. As the party now put forth religious objections one or two trap-doors could be allowed on condition that the well was covered over with concrete. The Commissioner was however willing to agree to no action being taken at present on the understanding that it would be taken if larvae were found in future."

It was resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

CHANGING NAME OF A LANE.

Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani in a letter forwarded a copy of his affidavit and petition with accompaniments sworn on the 7th May 1915 at Rajkote Civil Station, Kathiawar, and returned by the High Court, Bombay, as not having been personally filed, regarding his grievance in connection with the changing of the name of a pathway at Matunga from "Sanghani Road" to "Vacharaj Lane," and requesting that the Corporation might be pleased to undo "the gross wrong" they have done him in sanctioning the change in contravention of section 327 of the Municipal Act He further submitted that the Commissioner had no power of naming what was not a street, much less of changing its name, nor of changing the exiting name of a street.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the papers might be recorded.

The Committee also considered a letter from the solicitors of Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani, stating that Mr. Noorani was the owner of a large piece of land at Dadar Road the level of which was lower than that of some of the surrounding land; that the City Improvement Trust had recently raised the level of the road to the east of his land which has made the level of the land comparatively lower than what it was before; that on a requisition from the Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, to fill in the land by the 13th April 1915, the work of filling in was commenced but could not be completed within the required time owing to the extent of the land, and the paucity of labourers, carts and material for the filling in; that he was thereupon summoned before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on the 18th May 1915, when the Municipal Officer in charge of the case admitted that about 800 cart loads of earth had been deposited on the low ground and that the work was proceeding; that the Magistrate fined him Rs. 20 for not having completed the work within the stated time; that on the 27th May 1915, the Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, issued another notice against him requiring him to fill in the land up to the level of the surrounding land within 14 days from the service of the notice; that on the 4th June 1915, he represented to the Municipal Commissioner the impracticability of carrying out the requisition within the short time allowed in the notice; that he had been again summoned before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on the 29th June 1915, to answer the charge of not having filled in the land by 11th June 1915. He submitted that the land was required to be filled in to an extent of about 3,15,360 cubic feet and that having regard to the magnitude of the work and the difficulty of carrying it out a reasonable time, say six months, might be allowed within which to complete the work. He added that the pressure put upon him by the aforesaid legal proceedings was unjustifiable and amounted to harassment.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

A NARROW ROAD.

Dr. D. E. Batliwalla in a letter stated that the Old Parbhadevi Road was so narrow that when two vehicles passed one another, there was absolutely no room left for a pedestrian even to stand-by and he had to jump on or over a wall or to enter somebody's property to save his limbs, that it was the only road leading from Lamington Road to Lady Jamsetji Road, and that not less than twenty motor cars passed over it every day, and he suggested that the road be widened at an early date.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

RAJABAI TOWER CLOCK.

ERRATIC TIMINGS---CHIMES TO BE RESTORED.

The Rajabai or the University Clock Tower, as it is known among many, is one of the chief features of interest to the newcomer to this city and attracts a good deal of attention. The huge clock in this beautiful tower has of late, apparently gone a little out of order as will be seen from the irregular timings it has been keeping on some occasions. For the last two years the chiming machines have also not been working.

A well-known local firm of watchmakers are responsible for the upkeep of the clock and we understand that the defect in it will shortly be removed.

The chiming machines which went out of order were not repairable locally and had to be sent to Europe. Fresh machines have just arrived and are being fitted up in the clock. Bombay will be glad to know that once again the joy bells of this clock will go chiming.

In this connection it will be interesting, although too well-known to need any repetition, to recall how the famous tower came into existence. The late Mr. Premchand Roychand in memory of his mother, after whom the tower is named, made a donation of two lakhs of rupees to the Bombay University in 1864 to be utilized in the building of the Tower and clock. The University gratefully accepted the offer.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to communicate the following to the public through the medium of your widely circulated paper? In his letter in your issue of the 28th June 1915, on the subject of overcrowding in railway trains Mr. Oreg seems to make a startling statement. He advises the public to ignore the regulations laid down by the company as regards accommodation, and urges them not to complain about the existing difficulties in travelling, on the ground that people in Europe do actually undergo the same kind of difficulties. Is that logic? Is the climate of India the same as that of England? Overcrowding may not be as great a discomfort in a cold country as in one like ours. Moreover, why should we inflict on ourselves the same difficulties as the travellers, according to Mr. Oreg, do in Europe? Why should we not be better advocates of Law than be mere obstructors of the same? A regulation is after all a regulation. It is not meant to be ignored. I would request Mr. Oreg to consider for a moment waht is done in our city tram-cars, and notice what regulations mean:—"Two persons per bench," a regulation strictly adhered to. Should we not make an appeal to the authorities concerned in the management of railways to remedy the existing state of things and to provide the passengers with the comfort and accommodation they pay for? One cannot understand what travelling in Europe has got to do with travelling here, where people are raising an outcry against comfort and inconvenience, and only ask that the public should observe the regulations laid down by the Railway Companies and the Companies should see that they are obeyed.—Yours, etc.,

TOFAN.

28th June, 1915.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The letter published in your issue of the 24th June, under the caption of "Railway Hardships," suggests to my mind these questions: Are the police given to the railway companies by the Government intended to preserve order, prevent and detect crime? Or, are they meant to help the lawless railway servants in oppressing the harmless third class passenger? No one in his senses could for a moment believe or even suppose that the latter function is recognised by the Government. But, from the way the police are usually employed by the railway servants in enforcing overcrowding, in forcibly evicting passengers from compartments they have been legally occupying, and in various other illegal acts, the impression made on the average traveller is that the railway police are meant to aid and abet the railway servants in their offences against the passenger, whenever called upon by them to do so.

That the police thus become ready tools in the hands of the tyrants of the railways is, I freely admit, due to their ignorance as to their real functions. For the fair name of the Government, and for humanity's sake, it is absolutely essential that the Government should order all railway police officials to give their entire staff a working knowledge of the provisions of the Railway Act and warn them against rendering any help to any railway servant in the performance of any illegal act,—Yours, etc.,

VOICE OF THE OPPRESSED.

THE MONSOON.

A PLEASANT BREAK.

After the exceptionally heavy downpour of rain, which visited Bombay during the week-end, there was a pleasant break yesterday, and Colaba registered only 18 cents of rain from 8 a.m., to 8 p.m. Strong wind is blowing in the harbour, and the sea is rough and strong monsoonish conditions seem to prevail in the Arabian Sea. The sky continued cloudy, but towards the evening the sun put in its appearance, and a pretty sunset was witnessed from the Back-Bay.

The temperature rose to a maximum of 84.7 with a minimum of 78.6.

BUSY DAY AT THE DOCKS.

For the first time since the outbreak of the monsoon, the docks presented a lively appearence yesterday. In spite of the general slackness that is prevailing in trade, at present, hundreds of bullock carts—which were for some time missing from the city and mysteriously reappeared—passed in and out of the main entrances of the Prince's and Victoria Docks fully loaded. Their number should be somewhere near the average 2,000 in ordinary busy times.

The improvement in weather conditions experienced yesterday was responsible for this lively appearence in the docks and elsewhere. Everybody seemed to be intent on "making hay while the sun shone" and all work which had been suspended owing to the continuous rains was taken in hand. Customs clerks, carters, muccadums, coolies, traffic regulators, all had a busy time.

Although there is only a small number of vessels in Bombay at present, as will be seen from our shipping columns, and the import and export trades have showed a heavy decline, yet judging from yesterday's appearance at the main gates of the Prince's and Victoria Docks one would be inclined to believe that we were at the busy season of the year. However, things inside the docks were far different from what they seemed to be at the main entrance. It is true that they presented a livelier appearence compared to the past few days, but, on the whole, they looked as if partially deserted.

The one important feature that would strike a casual observer is the height of the water level, there being only a interval of about two feet between the wharf and the water owing to the continuous rains.

The Port Trust warehouses, too, had a busy time of it yesterday and many cases and bales of piece-goods were taken delivery of during the course of the day. The G. I. P. Railway goods terminus at Wari Bunder and the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods terminus at Carnac Bunder also presented a busy apearence.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A portion of the rear wall of a chawl, belonging to the Roman Cathotic Priests, and situated at Carroll Road, collapsed on Tuesday. Fortunately, however, nobody was injured as the chawl had been previously vacated.

CONDITIONS AT BANDRA.

The heavy rainfall at Bandra, last Saturday, transformed the roads the lanes of the Bazaar and the business part of the town into rivulets. In this locality the water rose so high that not only the low plinth chawls, but even pukha built houses with elevated ground floors received an alarming inrush of the *barsat*. Grain, dealers and other shop-keepers have suffered greatly owing to goods damaged by water, and many poor families, living in huts in lowlying oarts have had to flee from their homes. Along the Colwad Sea Face some *jhoprao* were carried off to sea by the force of the waves and a good deal of timber stocked near the seabeach have floated away out of sight beyond recovery. A stable in Chinchpoogly street belonging to the Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte came down with a terrible crash. It was occupied at the time by the coachman of Dr. Fidelis Conceicao. This man with his wife and child had a very miraculous escape. The doctor's horse also escaped with little injury. Fortunately there has been no loss of human life.

There is general satisfaction that the roads drains, gutters and even the atmosphere of Bandra, have had a thoroughly good washout and the weather is now really becoming cool and pleasant all round.

RAILWAY EMBANKMENT WASHED AWAY.

Owing to the heavy rains in Gujerat, a portion of the embankment on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Oomergaum was washed away. The train service was continued by working the single line. The damage was repaired and the service resumed as usual yesterday.

RAINFALL A BOMBA .

STATIONS	24h urs to 8a.m. of 30th June 1915.	Total since ...uneals 1915.	Jun... 1st to 30th June	
			1914.	1913.
C...b [Observatory] ..	0.78	39.78	16.65	25 81
Fort[t. G...] Hospit...] ..	2.78	36.69	18.64	29 53
Esplanade[Go... Tej. Hosp.]	3.02	37.68	17.94	30 47
Byculla [J J. Hospital] ..	4.36	42.67	19.01	32.08

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The Arabian Sea current has given rain in the Central Provinces, west of the peninsula and Simla and Mussooree hills, while the rainfall due to the Bay current has continued in Burma and Northeast India. Rainfall has been ... in Lower Burma, Assam ...

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"CABIRIA."

A WONDERFULL FILM COMING TO THE EXCELSIOR.

Positively the greatest film ever produced, is the description of a film which is to be shows at the Excelsior on Saturday of next week. The same authority writes:—Cabiria is a veritable triumph of the cinema art, which the Itala Company have done so much to elevate, particularly in the direction of elaborate staging. We do not say so inadvertently. We have watched the progress of the classical cinema play in all its varied aspects, and in giving a fair criticism of "Cabiria" we say, without hesitation, that it is almost inconceivable that the magic lens, in conjunction with scenic effects and mechanical contrivance, should be able to present to us such wonderful realism. The acting, too, in "Cabiria," reaches the highest possible plane. It would be difficult to express in words the talent possessed by the veteran portraying the part of Archimedes, who is over seventy years of age.

The story, which is from the pen of Gabriele D'Annunzio, deals with the Second Punic War, and vivid pictures are shown of Hannibal crossing the Alps, the burning of the Roman fleet by Archimedes, the burning of the camp of Syphax and the great Battle of Zama.

In the early part wonderful pictures are shown of volcanic eruptions and of the sacrifices to Moloch, the "God of Fire."

"Cabiria" as an infant is sold, with her nurse, Croesca, in the market-place. The High Priest is the purchaser, and the infant is kept with others until the time arrives for her to be offered to the "God of Fire."

She is rescued by Maciste, the mighty black slave of Fulvio Axilla, a Roman.

From this incident onwards Fulvio Axilla, Maciste and Cabiria undergo the most tragic adventures. Many are the occasions on which Maciste's tremendous strength saves his master and Cabiria. For years they are separated. Maciste becomes a prisoner, Fulvio Axilla is engaged in the great war, and Cabiria is a slave in the Palace of Sofonisba.

Sofonisba and Massinisca are lovers, but after the defeat of the Carthaginians at Zama Sofonisba takes poison at the instance of Massinisca.

It is Sofoniba who dreams that the Fire God has been robbed of a sacrifice: it is the High priest who, interpreting the dream, declares that Moloch, in his fury, brought about the defeat of the Carthaginians.

It is decided that Cabiria shall be sacrificed now in spite of her age. On the point of dying, however, Sofonisba grants her her freedom.

Fulvio Axilla and Cabiria are united in the end, and the ever-faithful Maciste stays by them.

A distinct vein of humour is supplied by Maciste, and among many incidents may be mentioned his method of "persuading" Bodastoret, the wineshop keeper. The total length of the subject is 12,000 ft

It may interest our readers to know that the cost of the Itala Company's colossal production was nearly £50,000 and the time occupied in the production of the film one year. All the supers in the play were subjected to physical training for three months to fit them for their parts.

The actor playing Archimedes is nearly seventy years of age. He was engaged six months before he was required, that his hair and beard might be trained so as to dispense with wigs, etc.

The music has been composed by Signor Manlio Mazza, and for the scene in which a human sacrifice is offered up to the "Fire God" a specially fine symphony has been composed by Signor Ildebrando de Parma. To play this music the Excelsior management have engaged a special orchestra of 25 performers.

NEW DETENTION CAMP FOR WAR P ISONERS,

MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR'S OFFER OF A TOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

A correspondent from Eringjura wires:—The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who has just returned from the front has placed the newly populated town of Sumerpur near Eringpura at the disposal of the Government of India for use as a detention camp for prisoners. The town is being vacated by its present residents who are to receive compensation to the amount of Rs. 2,75,000.

Mr. Allan Guthrie, leather expert to the Government of Madras and who has also interested himself in the Scout movement in Madras, has been given a commission in the Army and left Madras for England on Tuesday evening.

Nagpur, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east of the United Provinces, Berar, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in west United Provinces, east of the Punjab hills, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Akyab seven inches, Tavoy three; Mergui one and half; Cherrapunji five; Sibsagar three; Shillong two; Chittagong seven; Bogra five; Cox's Bazar four; Darjeeling one and a half; Berhampore ... Mymensingh one; Darbhanga one ... half, Dehra Dun four; Chakrata one ... and Pachmarhi four; Hoshangabad ... Jubbulpur three; Seoni two; ... and half, Nagpur and Chanda ... giri four; Marmagoa three; ... three; Cal...

Alembic
Spirituous Preparations of Best quality.

Rectified Spirit from the purest grape sugar in 68° O. P. in 5 gallons drum @ Rs. 97-8.

Spirit Vinum Rectificatus B. P. in Quart Bottles @ Rs. 3-4-0 per Bottle.

Absolute Alcohol B. P. Rs. 3-6-0 per 1 lb. Bottle.

ALEMBIC SWAN BRAND FOREIGN LIQUOR.

BRANDY, WHISKY, RUM } Of the Best Quality at Comparatively lower rates.
LIBERAL.

Discount allowed to wholesale BUYERS.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.

Damoder Building, Princess St. Jooma Masjid Side, BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co.

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion. Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.

Rs. 1-6 per bottle.

Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.,

Opp. Crawford Market. BOMBAY.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone. 233 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL — — MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN — BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 1509
Anchor case oil 1259 Rising Sun brand 1250
Deer brand 1259 Bull brand 1250
Swan brand 1259

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
CRESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

EBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath, WFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"O. T."

ANT *without* OL.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO,
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very mode rate charges

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Austro-German Relations	6
A Progressive State	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
ments	
Municipal Standing Committee	5
Police and the Parsi Youths	8
Government Wheat Scheme	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Monsoon	5
Casualty List	10
V.C. for Flight Sub-Lieut. R. Warneford	11
LEGAL NEWS	10
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
CORRESPONDENCE	5, 8 & 9
ILLUSTRATIONS	9 & 11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 1, 1915.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS

A certain amount of obscurity is the main feature of what we can profess to know of the relations which now subsist between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. No small amount of speculation has resulted from the dispatch to the Hofburg of a special diplomatic mission,—to discuss, we are asked to believe, the economic situation of the Teutonic League. However much the weight of the war might lie on the head of von Bethmann-Hollweg, the *idea* lay with Austria. Her Note to Servia is the source from which the river of blood has flowed. By a curious irony of fate, it is Austria again who has brought another enemy into the lists, in the form of Italy. There can be no doubt that Kaiser Wilhelm made almost superhuman efforts to keep the Italians out. Indeed, the German Emperor did not spare his own personal feelings in seeking to achieve his object. It is an open secret that the late representative of the Wilhelmstrasse at the Quirinal was disgraced and practically driven from Berlin by an infuriated monarch whose autocratic powers he had sought to curtail. Buelow had been for some years an exile in Rome, and his recall to the service of the State must have been initiated by the Kaiser, for there is certainly no statesman in Germany who could have mustered enough courage to make such a recommendation. In his capacity as German Ambassador, the ex-Imperial Chancellor did all that any mortal could do and more than any lesser diplomat would have done, but all without success, thanks to the obduracy of Austria.

Though to-day Vienna and Berlin are allied and seemingly dominated by common political ideals, in reality there is now, as there has always been, an unnegotiable gulf between their psychologies and Time can but widen it. The political idea of Germany is essentially that of the *parvenu*,—extension, or in the native phrase,—*Weltpolitik;* the political idea of Austria is that of the patrician,—conservation, or more illustratively,—prestige. These two theses present no chances of compromise. In vain the ...graph wires from Berlin implored Vienna to make concessions to Italy, merely as a business proposition. The Balplatz remained unmoved. The Hapsburgs stand for something in Europe and history clearly demonstrates that they always want to emphasise the fact at the wrong time. Franz Josef would not yield: like the aristocrat of the French Revolution he prefers to go to the guillotine shouting "Vive le Roi" when he might have saved himself by dropping his prejudices. Diplomatic Wilhelmstrasse must be disgusted with Vienna, whatever the Press may say, and it is equally transparent that Vienna is disappointed in Berlin. Business propositions do not pass muster in the precincts of the Hofburg, and mere prestige, as such, fails to impress the commercial-minded statesmen who advise the Kaiser. The power of the German Navy has been an Austrian fetich for years; it is now extinct. The ability of the Austrian Army to fulfil the rôle of a powerful auxiliary has been an important plank in the German diplomatic platform. It has now given way, and at the moment when Austria is being saved temporarily from complete strategic collapse by a score of Prussian army corps in northern Galicia, the Balplatz promptly throws the gauntlet in the face of Italy and increases the weight on her Allies' shoulders.

It does not require a very vivid imagination to comprehend the extraordinary *impasse* at which Austro-German relations have arrived. It is quite possible that there is some truth in the pronouncement of the Austrian General Staff that no great blow from the Italian forces will be imminent for some time to come. The topography of North-Eastern Italy and South-Western Austria justifies the hope. It is the diplomatic and general strategic result, however, of Austrian folly which is the all-important factor and one very much up against Germany now. Primarily the intervention of Italy has relieved from the wardenship of the Adriatic, the Allied squadrons under Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, one of the greatest fleets on the ocean, for service elsewhere. Practically the whole of the magnificent French Navy has been in the Mediterranean since the outbreak of the war. The complete disappearance of all stray enemy vessels and the entrance of Italy into the fray now renders the inland sea immune from German exploits, the Italian fleet being more than a match for the Austrian, and adds yet another javelin to the phalanx which awaits,—the Day! For all this the Kaiser, ever ready, and in this case justly, to shift the blame, is indebted to Austria. Again, if Germany underrated the powers of Britain, France and Russia, to say nothing of Belgium and Servia, she absolutely exaggerated those of her ally. The strategy, mobility, organisation and equipment of Austria, as laid bare today, more than justify the statement attributed to Prince Lichnowsky on the day he left St. James's, to the effect that Germany went to war with a corpse on her back! Austria on her side must be getting quite tired of waiting for the mythical "*Tag.*" There is still one more Austrian blunder. It is well-known that both the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the veteran Emperor had certain obsessions regarding the Vatican, which ill-consorted with the maintenance of the Triple Allance. While most of the efforts of the Wilhelmstrasse were directed towards winning over the Qurinal, the Balplatz has been courting the Papacy, and to so great an extent that the Pontifical authority has committed itself to such a degree that it can no longer be considered by any reasonable European diplomat as being neutral. The reception at the Vatican by the Pope of envoys accredited to the Quirinal was strictly against diplomatic usage at Rome, and when the time comes for a settlement, the Vatican must find that, thanks to the advice it has thought fit to follow, its influence has been visibly diminished. The *faux pas* of the Papacy must cause utter dismay and sorrow in France and Belgium, where the Roman Catholic Church has so heroically and nobly suffered the wrongs inflicted on it by the ruthless Huns. All these happenings were, perhaps, the real themes on which the German mission to Vienna harped their plaint. It could not have been very pleasant music to Viennese ears.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

It is always a pleasing task to review the annual administration report of a progressive Indian state,—especially when, as in the case of Bhavnagar, the State serves in its administration as a model to others. The Report on the administration of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1914-15, which is just published, containing as it does a record of steady progress in many directions, justifies the position which that State holds. And this is so, because, in spite of the fact that it is not marked by any brilliant results relating either to policy or achievement, the work of the previous years has been efficiently consolidated. A specially noteworthy feature in the administration of this State is the complete separation of Judicial from Executive functions — a feature which, according to the acting Dewan, has worked very successfully and which, moreover, proves how, in important directions, Indian states often show the way to British administrators. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, is about forty-five lakhs, and the gross expenditure calculated on the same basis is about forty-four lakhs. But the year under report realised about fifty-one lakhs (including about fifteen lakhs and a half as railway earnings), while the expenditure amounted to forty-one lakhs (including seven lakhs on railway). The figures for revenue collection evidence good seasonal conditions which generally prevailed. The amount of the past year's arrears reached a total of nearly six lakhs but this large figure is the result of the generously elastic policy of the Durbar in the matter of revenue collections, for the Durbar has wisely realized that any hasty and untimely attempt to wipe out this large amount indiscriminately would be injurious both to the ryots and to the State. And that this policy of confidence in the *Khedutś* is justified is evident from the fact that the issue of coercive processes in collecting revenue, "though allowed by the Statute, is virtually unknown to the ryots of this State," who, as a rule, are quite contented and happy. The Durbar is, however, alive to the danger of moral degradation which thoughtless remission might entail; for, with a view to prevent this, as well as to lighten the burden of diligent cultivators, a general concession is every year being granted by way of remitting 25 per cent. of the arrears of thise cultivators, who, by extra industry and economy, can pay off the whole of the arrears standing against their names. The policy adopted by the State in promoting Public works and especially Railway construction is principally responsible for the enviable position it holds. It was the first State in Kathiawar, not only to show the way by constructing a railway of its own but also how the railway could, by efficient management, be made to pay well, for the net earnings of the State railway for the year were Rs. 8,43,489, yielding a return of 7.01 per cent. on the capital outlay. The satisfactory result prepares one for the fact that a steady policy of railway development was pursued during the year by pushing forward much needed extensions which, when completed, will make it possible for the Mahals of the State to be connected by a Light Railway. The Report refers to the conciliatory attitude displayed by it towards the settlement by the Government of India of the long-pending question relating to the Rajput-Dhanduka connection,—a settlement which does not secure to Bhavnagar the whole of its vested interest.

In higher education, as in many other matters, Bhavnagar has been the pioneer of progress, and to Bhavnagar belongs the credit of having founded the first Arts College in Kathiawar as far back as thirty years ago. An important educational activity of the year was the opening of a new hostel attached to the Samaldas College and of seven other hostels endowed by different communities. Six of the latter admit only students of particular communities —a form of benevolence which does not deserve encouragement. It is pleasing to learn that the State maintains one English and twenty-three Primary schools for girls, and that during the year twenty-three Hindu girls were admitted in the English III. and IV. standards. But, while the figures for the English school show that the number of girls on the roll rose from 65 to 139, the daily average attendance rose from 42 to 57 only. The Samaldas College, too, seems to require increasing attention in the matter of providing adequate staff and appliances, if it is to keep in line with some other colleges in the Presidency. We trust that the State, which is alive to the educational needs of its people, will see that its laudable efforts are not deprived of their good results for want of greater infusion of energy. There is one more point which we desire to emphasize. Every page of the Report bears out the fact that the material wants of the people are well attended to with the result, that they are contented and happy. But surely mere contentment and happiness are not enough. And we should have liked to learn from the Report of the efforts made to allow the people opportunities of learning to manage their own local affairs as well as to make their influence felt in the general administration of the State. There is, indeed, as far as municipal affairs are concerned, one municipality for each mahal, but its non-official members are nominated by the official president from among eligible persons recommended by the Durbar.

As might have been expected the Report bears testimony to the spontaneous outburst of staunch loyalty on the part of the State and the Ruler on the outbreak of the war, and it is interesting to note that the very praiseworthy initiative taken by her Highness Maharani Nand Kuvarbai of issuing a small weekly war magazine in Gujerati and circulating it free of cost, throughout the State and the Presidency, with a view to spreading accurate ideas about the war, has been copied and utilized by other States in India.

Notes of the Day.

India and Munitions.

Nearly a month ago when Mr. Lloyd George made his stirring appeal at Manchester to the workmen of England to unite in the task of manufacturing munitions and revealed to an extent that had not been known before the gravity of the need, we suggested that the Government of India should enter the field and call upon the workshops of India to give the utmost help in their power. The matter was quickly taken up by the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in Calcutta and it was an open secret soon after that the Government was moving in this matter. The result is eminently gratifying. The telegram, which we publish in another column, contains the details of an extensive scheme that has been organised by the Government of India to enable the Government and private workshops in this country to be utilised to the full extent of their capacity in the manufacture of the munitions which are the supreme need of the Empire at the moment.

A Business-like Scheme.

It is not easy to understand why this information has been, in the first place, revealed exclusively to a journal in Calcutta, instead of being communicated in the proper way to the public in general, but it is clear that the statements published by "The Statesman" are officially authorised. The Government have taken the wise, if bold, step of placing the whole of the railway workshops at the disposal of the new Munitions department which has been created under the Railway Board and is to be presided over by Mr. Victor Bayley. The railway engineers appear to have been able to give the Government an instant assurance of their ability to turn out the shell bodies, but owners of private shops were at first in some doubt whether their plants could be worked to the required dimensions. Modifications have been made, however, enabling them to embark on the scheme and we are told that shortly "every large workshop in India will shortly be engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war." Even the jute mills have expressed their readiness to join in the work, though it would obviously not be desirable in the general interest, that their useful work of supplying materials for sandbags and bags to convey wheat from all parts of the world to the United Kingdom and France should be materially interfered with. The Government and Mr. Bayley, especially, are to be congratulated on the business-like way in which they have organised a scheme which enables India to render fresh valuable aid to the Empire.

Enemy Trade with India.

An interesting feature of the Report on the Sea-Borne Trade of this Presidency, which was reviewed in our columns yesterday, is the extent to which imports from Germany and Austria were ousted or replaced as a result of the war. And an idea of the enormous profits which German merchants made through trade with the Presidency can be had from the figures of Germany's share in the import trade in the principal articles for the year 1913-14 shown below:—

Dyes—	
Indigo, Synthetic	98.6
Aniline	89.0
Alizarine	88.6
Metals—	
Aluminium	62.1
Steel	51.0
Copper	40.0
Iron or Steel	18.1
Cutlery	42.3
Cement	19.5
Glass and Glassware	12.7
Paper and Pasteboard	21.1

The share of Austria in the importa... trade in glassware was the grea...test, bei... 52.4 per cent. Her share in paper a... pasteboard and in matches wa...s 15.2 a... 9.0 per cent. respectively. The impo... in dyeing and tanning substances h... fallen by as much as 50 per cent. Rs. 49.59 lakhs, for, as the figures sh...

DIA TO MANUFACTURE MUNITIONS.

NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CREATED.

ACTURE OF ITIONS IN INDIA.

PARTMENT CREATED.

AND PRIVATE WORKSHOPS O CO-OPERATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

pe to the request by the Imperial t, the Government of India rtaken to supply munitions of e in Europe. For this purpose artment has been created for the ar, at the head of which is Mr. ley, who, previously to his ap- ras Assistant Secretary (Stores Railway Board.

ing official statement was representative of the "States- . Bayley yesterday:—At the e Secretary of State, the Gov- ndia have decided to commence munitions of war in India e co-operation and assist- lway and privately-owned ith the approval of the ief and of the Member nd Industry Department, manufacture of such muni- explosives, have been en- Railway Board. The Board organised a special branch matter. The branch thus under the immediate charge Bayley, whose designation tendent of Munitions, Rail- la, and all communications manufacture and delivery uld be addressed to him

OF MANUFACTURERS.

include as a part of his sits to centres of manu- confer with the officers works and to afford any difficulties arise in con- upplies of raw material. ed that the position of artment would be that Government under the Ordnance Department. of supplying munitions ivate manufacturers and way workshops in India nference at the Govern- when specimens of what xhibited. The railway ability to turn out the g to the specifications, private workshops were mit themselves, being in a capacity of their machin- the required dimensions. en came down and after s modifications were made rivate workshops in em- cheme, the result being very large workshop in ort time will be engaged re of munitions of war. hemence at once, no fewer manufacturing firms hav- se all private work and e on the Government's

KSHOPS TO SUSPEND RAL WORK.

n the railway shops ill be suspended as far erate the supply and a lls have expressed their n the work, they, ac- vley, having excellent ing valuable assistance. t of Munitions will visit ute mills in Calcutta g districts. Arrange- have been made by the sociation who, like the Association and the ssociation of Mechani- placed their services osal. ere settled at a con- ctor of Ordnance and concentrated on shell prepared to receive inserted in England. ufficient support from he shops to work 24

DEBATE ON MUNITIONS BILL.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH CONDEMNED.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO BE LESS DRASTIC"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 29.

In the debate on the Munitions Bill in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Snowden deplored the provisions for compulsory arbitration and the surrender of the Trade Union restrictions. The insertion of a clause in the Bill securing their restoration after the war would be preferable to the nation's word.

MUNITIONS AT EXPENSE OF TRADE UNION RULES.

Mr. O'Grady condemned Mr. Snowden's speech in very strong terms as an attempt to separate the workers and leaders. The latter were constantly receiving appeals from the Trade Unionists in the trenches to get more munitions made even at the expense of the Trade Union rules, so that they could get a fair show.

BILL UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The Labour representatives who had discussed the Bill with the Treasury had adopted it unanimously.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

Mr. Henderson, Secretary for Education, said he suspected that the attitude of Mr. Snowden and of the Independent Labour Party towards industrial compulsion was influenced by their attitude towards the war. If industrial peace was to be maintained, it was impossible for the Bill to be less drastic.

RUSSIAN BOARD OF MILITARY SUPPLIES.

ALL RUSSIA HANDED OVER TO PRODUCE MUNITIONS.

PETROGRAD, June 30.

A Board of Military Supplies has been formed to be presided over by the Minister of War.

It is composed of members of the Duma and the Imperial Council and representatives of industry and commerce.

It is empowered to compel manufacturers to give precedence to Government orders and to requisition public and private supplies.

The formation of the Board is hailed as Russia's reply to German successes in Galicia and is the outcome of the public demand formulated at a meeting of the Congress of Trade and Industry.

It is strongly supported in the Duma, Practically all Russia is handed over for the production of munitions to the Board, which is empowered to spend unlimited amounts.

50,000 MEN FOR THE NAVY.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE ADOPTED.

LONDON, June 30.

On the supplementary vote of the additional fifty-thousand men for the Navy in the Commons Mr. Macnamara said that they were not required for immediate manning needs. We had under arms and in training all men we wanted at present and no difficulty was expected in supplying their future needs but the recruiting was so good that the number provided for under the estimates for their present needs, namely, quarter of a million had been exceeded and the Admiralty was bound to ask Parliament for authority to cover additional men.

Mr. George Lambert emphasised that the Navy's control of the seas was the masterkey of the situation.

It had ample supplies of reserves and ammunition.

The vote was adopted.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR WITH TURKS.

REPORTED TO BE WELL TREATED.

LONDON, June 28.

The American Ambassador reports that sixty-five British prisoners in the hands of the Turks are well treated and in good health.

BILL FOR NATIONAL REGISTER.

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

THE NATION'S PARAMOUNT DUTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Walter Long introduced a Bill for the formation of a national register. He said the object was not to coerce labour but to secure a complete and satisfactory organisation of the nation.

TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL POSITION.

We must ascertain minutely the extent of its resources. Besides maintaining the army and the navy it was our paramount duty to maintain our industrial and financial position. The Bill would provide the machinery to procure a maximum output at a minimum cost.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

There would be compulsory registration of all males and females between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, who would give their age and employment and be asked to volunteer for special work besides their ordinary occupation. This would enable the Government to take full advantage of the services of everybody.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED MILITARY MINISTRY.

WELLINGTON, June 29.

In the New Zealand Parliament, to-day, Mr. Massey, Premier, announced that the Government was prepared to form a national military ministry for the duration of the war. Thus the whole energies of the country would be concentrated on the prosecution of the war.

Sir Joseph Ward asked for time to consider the proposal.

COTTON DISPUTE.

MR. HENDERSON CONFERS WITH MEN.

LONDON, June 29.

The Cotton Operatives' Societies have decided to remain outside the scope of the Munitions Bill but they are prepared to discuss how far they can go by voluntary action without accepting compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Henderson, Minister for Education, on behalf of Mr. Runciman to-day received representatives of the Societies to discuss their attitude.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

"ROTTEN" PRISON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 30.

In exchange for German prisoners, two hundred British invalided prisoners and three hundred officers and men of the Army Medical Corps have arrived in Holland from Germany on the way to England.

FINE SPIRIT OF PRISONERS.

Those not wounded describe the German prison conditions as rotten, prisoners practically living on parcels from home. But the spirit of the prisoners is fine. They often tear down the German bulletins and sing the National Anthem.

GENERAL DESIRE FOR PEACE.

They say that lately the German attitude has much changed, and they think that the German war fever has subsided. The desire for peace is apparently general.

MOST ROUSING WELCOME.

LONDON, June 29.

British prisoners from Germany have arrived. In the Thames they were accorded a most rousing welcome; steamers blew syrens and crowds on the shore cheered. Soldiers able to come on the deck replied enthusiatically.

NEW WAR LOAN.

GREAT GATHERING AT GUILDHALL.

EVERY CITIZEN INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 29.

There was a great gathering at the Guildhall to-day to hear Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law speak on the war loan.

THE CITY TO PLAY ITS PART.

The Lord Mayor promised that the City would play its part in raising the money for the country's needs, at the same time practising thrift which was so essential at the present time.

SUCCESS ABSOLUTELY SECURED.

Mr. Asquith, who received an ovation, affirmed that the success of the loan as a financial instrument was absolutely secured. The fact that the loan was unlimited meant that every citizen in the Empire was invited to subscribe as much as he could towards a complete and speedy victory.

A DEMOCRATIC LOAN.

LATER.

In his speech at the Guildhall Mr. Asquith emphasised the undoubted attractions of this great Democratic loan. (Cheers.)

He declared that waste to-day by individuals or classes was nothing short of a national danger and pointed out the impossibility of selling investments or property or borrowing money abroad to meet the unprecedented draft on our resources.

Consequently the only course for Britons was to diminish their expenditure and increase their savings.

WE SHOULD FIGHT TO THE END.

It was not merely a question of self-preservation but a question which went even beyond the confines of our worldspread Empire, namely, the future of humanity.

Was the right of force to dominate mankind? We should fight to the end (cheers); to the last farthing of money, to the last ounce of strength, to the last drop of blood. (Great cheering.)

NEED FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The salient point of the speech was that their expenditure for the year would approach a thousand millions.

Great Britain's normal annual savings were three hundred to four hundred millions. How could this unprecedented drain be met?

The answer was national economy.

The conditions of the trade balance also afforded grounds not for anxiety but for serious thought.

UNNECESSARY PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

In the first five months of the year our imports had increased by 32 and a half millions and our exports had decreased by 73 and three-quarters.

That meant that for twelve months our indebtedness to other countries would amount to 260 millions.

It could be counteracted, however, by reducing all unnecessary personal expenditure on imported articles like tea, sugar, wine and petrol and also on goods manufactured in Britain which could be exported.

MR BONAR LAW.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Bonar Law who was accorded a magnificent reception, emphasised that every shilling saved and lent to the country was a national asset.

If the people realised this, the response would exceed the most sanguine expectations of the nation.

He appealed to the patriotism of all and he was convinced that the appeal would not be in vain.

Anything in the nature of a forced loan would be disastrous.

Great Britain's chief contributions to the Allied cause, were her command of the seas and her financial resources and neither had failed. (Cheers.)

SOME LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, June 29.

Among to-day's large contributions to the war loan are over a million by the London County Council and three millions by the Prudential Assurance Company.

DEATH OF MR. O'DONNOVAN ROSSA.

LONDON, June 30.

The death in a hospital on Staten Island of Mr. O'Donnovan Rossa, is announced.

BATTLE IN POLAND.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, June 29.

A communiqué reports that a stubborn battle continues in Ozarow district, consequent on the strong German advance on the left bank of the Vistula. After an all-night fighting the enemy were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED

Before retreating on the River Gnilalipa, east of Lemberg, on the 26th instant the Russians repulsed desperate attacks by great German forces on the left of the Dniester.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN POLAND CONTINUES,

ENEMY ON THE DNIESTER REINFORCED

PETROGRAD, June 30.

A communiqué says:—

The advance of great enemy forces between the sources of the river Vieprz in the Lublin Government and the Western Bug continues.

Our rear-guards in the region of Tomasoff on Sunday and Monday repulsed several desperate German attacks.

The enemy on the Dniester has been reinforced by fresh German troops and in a series of desperate attacks sought to throw into confusion the Russians retiring on the Gnailalipa but failed, suffering enormous losses.

CERTAINTY OF FINAL VICTORY.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

LONDON, June 30.

The "Morning Post" telegraphed to the Grand Duke Nicholas on June 24th congratulating him on his ability in conducting one of the most difficult retreats in military history.

The paper received the following reply on the 29th:—The Russian Army, like the Armies of the Allies, draws its strength from the principles for which it fights and the certainty of a final victory.

ITALIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS GORZ.

AUSTRIAN MOVE TOWARDS LAIBACH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent says since the 23rd June the Italians have advanced seven miles towards Gorz. They have also gained ground south thereof. The Austrians have moved five or six army corps from Galicia towards Laibach.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, June 29.

A communiqué says that bad weather is hampering the operations. Nothing of importance has happened on any front.

MONTENEGRINS OCCUPY SAN GIOVANNI MEDUA.

ALBANIANS RECOGNISE KING NICHOLAS

LONDON, June 28.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Rome states that the Montenegrins have occupied San Giovanni Medua and that the Albanians have recognised King Nicholas as their sovereign.

TURKISH PORTS BOMBARDED

MUNITIONS DEPOTS DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 30.

A message to "The Times" from Mytilene says that the gunboat Hussar on June 27th, bombarded the ports of Tchesme, Lidia and Aglelia opposite Chios and destroyed munitions and petroleum depots at Lidia and the customs house at Aglelia.

The Turks at Tchesme fired two thousand rounds from rifles at the Hussar without effect.

SIR E. GREY'S RETURN FROM HOLIDA

LONDON, June

Sir Edward Grey has returned fr holiday and will resume work Foreign Office shortly.

(Continued on page

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

INCESSANT BATTLE AT BAGATELLE.

TABLES TURNED IN ARRAS REGION.

SUCCESSFUL INFANTRY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 29.

The French have turned the tables on the Germans in the battle around the sunken road from Angres to Ablain, where the infantry action enabled the French to advance.

AIR TORPEDOES AND GRENADES PLAY PROMINENT PART.

An incessant battle continues at Bagatelle, air torpedoes and grenades playing a prominent part.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

A German attack in the Vosges threw back the advance guards at Metzeral for the moment. A communique says an immediate counter-attack has already regained part of the lost ground.

POSITIONS IN ALSACE RECONQUERED

PARIS, June 30.

A communiqué says:—We reconquered all the positions east of Metzeral.

Only artillery actions occurred elsewhere.

THE "TEMPS" TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

THE GREAT PART SHE HAS PLAYED.

PARIS, June 29.

The "Temps" publishes a lengthy article paying a tribute to the great part that Britain has played in the war. She has assured to the Allies such control of the sea that the public is apt to think it quite natural.

MILITARY EFFORTS BEYOND ALL ANTICIPATIONS.

After citing the advantages conferred on France by the maritime supremacy, the "Temps" points out that Britain's military effort has surpassed all anticipations and Britain is now organising the manufacture of munitions in a manner that will soon have its effect.

COTTON FOR GERMANY,

TWO CARGOES SEIZED AT MARSEILLES

PARIS, June 29.

The authorities have seized two large cotton cargoes at Marseilles which were discovered to be ultimately destined for Germany for the manufacture of guncotton.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS,

FRENCH REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 29.

The French Government has decided on reprisals owing to the refusal of the Germans to supply a list of French prisoners in Belgium and north of France.

The privilege of correspondence will be withdrawn and all news stopped as regards German prisoners in certain zones.

FRENCH CATHOLIC REPORT ON GERMAN ATROCITIES.

GERMAN ARCHBISHOP'S PROTEST TO POPE.

ROME, June 29.

The Archbishops of Cologne and Munich have protested to the Pope against the publication of the French Catholic report upon the German atrocities.

FEAR OF UNEDIFYING SPECTACLE.

They declare if the French and the Belgian clergy continue their campaign, the German Catholic clergy will have to take reprisals, presenting the unedifying spectacle of the Christian brotherhood divided.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to day's telegrams:

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ANGRES.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

ABLAIN.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

GATELLE—In the Argonne, in France, miles west of Verenues.

ERAL—In Alsace, 4 miles south-Munster.

In Austria, 35 miles N.N.W. of

In Austria, 92 miles N.E. of

Poland. 15 miles north of

Russia, 69 miles S.E. of town 23 miles S.S.W.

BATTLE NORTH OF ARRAS.

DESCRIBED FROM GERMAN STANDPOINT.

RECORD OF UNPRECEDENTED BLOODSHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 29.

The great battle north of Arras is described from the German standpoint in a despatch to the "New York Herald" dated "Bavarian Headquarters near Souchez, 22nd June."

GERMAN LINE "BENT NOT BROKEN."

The correspondent declares that the German line between Arras and Ypres was bent but not broken under General Joffre's terrible battering ram.

I visited to-day three or four miles of stretch between Neuville and the Lorette heights which the Germans style "Hill of Death."

UNPRECENDENTED BLOODSHED.

Nowhere else in the whole war has there been so much blood spilt to a square yard.

Accompanied by Duke Luitpold of Bavaria and a Divisional General I ascended the Observation Tower from which there was a magnificent panorama.

POSITIONS HELD BY ALLIES.

The top of the Carency Ridge and the greater portion of the Lorette slopes were held by the French and the English while the Germans clung tenaciously to the foot. The shell craters dot the slopes so closely that it is inconceivable how human beings can survive.

TEN THOUSAND DEAD.

On the ground from the Lorette heights to Neuville and the Labyrinth there are perhaps ten thousand unburied and partly buried dead, and the stench is pestilential Through a hose we creosoted and quicklimed those nearest our trenches.

SILENT UNSPOKEN AGREEMENT

Both sides latterly as a matter of self-preservation have come to a silent unspoken agreement to bury those nearest at night.

THE HEAPS OF SHRIVELLED AND SHRUNKEN DEAD.

Words cannot convey any idea of that picture. White eyes are staring out of faces burned coal black by the sun. In some places there are piles of bodies and as days and weeks pass they shrivel and shrink till they look like heaps of old clothes. Silent heaps are weirdest by moonlight.

SHELLS BURSTING LIKE SPRAY OF HEAVY SEA

The tower rocked and swayed with every shot fired by the German mortar batteries below. On the ridge two miles south where the German and French trenches are the closest, shells from both sides are bursting like spray of a heavy sea on the shore.

PANORAMA OF DEATH.

From out of a clump of trees, half-a-mile away, comes the ammunition waggon racing down the road. The driver is lashing his horses and shells are bursting all round. We watch fascinated. This is the first living thing we have seen in the panorama of death. The scene is constantly changing yet it varies only in the intensity of cannonade and smoke from the shells.

HARROWING TALES OF DEATH.

The General with a deep pathos in his voice, tells me of his heavy losses during the last five weeks. He refers to the sufferings of the wounded, lying for hours between the lines in scorching sun till death relieves their sufferings.

Noon approaches and the fire of the French artillery increases in intensity. The explosion of a shell close at hand makes us realise that our reserved seat is dangerous. "It's a long way to fall. Let us get down" remarks the General, and we lose no time.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. Becher, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant R. P. Lloyd, Hertfordshires.
Lieutenant K. Oliphant, Hertfordshires.
Lieutenant C. W. Cole-Hamilton, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant H. Trollope, Suffolks.
Lieutenant G. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Service Corps.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Waller, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant T. Mallory, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Hatton-Hall, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. B. Chapman, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Sutherland, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. G. Gillies, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant G. J. Good, unattached.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Wale, unattached.
Second-Lieutenant S. Wates, unattached.
Second-Lieutenant H. A. Wilson, unattached.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Major A. Solly-Flood, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant R. D. Brownson, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant C. V. Morris, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant T. Ridley, Durham Lights.
L. I.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant R. Pearson, Lincolns.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain C. R. Andrews, Cheshires.
Captain B. Rushbrooke, Suffolks.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain C. Grazebrook, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain E. Stafford-King-Harman, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant G. M. Bradley, Irish Guards.

UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS

Captain H. G. Bryant, Shropshire L. I.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant F. H. Ellis, unattached.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. C. Patterson, Cheshires.
Captain S. S. Butler, South Staffords.
Captain C. E. Higham, Manchesters.
Lieutenant F. Mydleton-Gavey, Worcesters.
Lieutenant A. J. D. Robinson, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant J. Henry, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant P. Hanscombe, South Lancashires.
Lieutenant C. Sands, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant H. Seddon, West Lancashire Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant E. D. Moore, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Allard, East Lancashire Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Nicholls, Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
Second-Lieutenant A. Macrae, Seaforths.
Quartermaster and Honorary Captain M. Connery, Manchesters.

WOUNDED, NOT MISSING (DARDANELLES).

Captain L. Tunnard, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Lieutenant H. Hewitt, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW NOT WOUNDED (DARDANELLES).

Second-Lieutenant G. G. Bolton, East Lancashires.

MISSING (DARDANELLES).

Lieutenant F. Malet, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Ward, Manchesters.

APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT CASE.

COUNSEL'S CLOSING SPEECHES

MAGISTRATES AND POLICE.

At the Bombay Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Guider, Inspector of Police, charges Mr. Dadabhoy Byramji Rustomji Jijibhai, and his brothers Cursetji and Byramji with having on the 27th April last, assaulted police sepoy No. 2038 at Apollo Bunder. Dadabhoy and Cursetji are further charged with having attempted to escape from lawful custody, while Mr. Byramji, is charged with attempting to help his brothers to escape.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Cauty, Superintendent of Police, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, defended the accused.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, who was examined on behalf of the defence, in reply to Mr. Wadia, stated, that on the evening of the 27th April he was driving to the Apollo Bunder with his son Ardasir. He noticed Cursetji, the second accused, having an altercation with a policeman, and there was a crowd. He asked his son to go and see what was the matter. He was away for about half an hour, and on his return he gave an account of what he saw and heard. Ardasir said that the police sepoy had been very aggressive, and provocative. He did not say that he heard any one using abusive language.

The defence having closed their evidence, Mr. Rustom Wadia addressed the Court on behalf of the accused.

MR. WADIA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadia said all the accused had been charged under section 353 Indian Penal Code with assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty, and the first and second accused were charged, under section 224, Indian Penal Code, with attempting to escape from lawful custody while Mr. Byramji, the third accused was charged under sections 224 and 225, the latter charge being one of attempting to help his brothers to escape from lawful custody. Mr. Wadia submitted that the Court had before it two versions of the incidents of that evening, one put forward by the prosecution and the other by the defence. The story of the prosecution, that the row was a continuous one was directly contradicted by the accused and some of the defence witnesses. The defence said that the whole incident was closed after Merwanji, the motor-cyclist had given his name and address to Mr. Cherry and was allowed to go, and nothing took place for about half an hour after, when Dadabhoy appeared. This story is also supported by certain prosecution witnesses, Lingu Prabhu, and Vithu Myral Gaekwar, said that after Mr. Cherry took the cyclist's name everything was finished, and there was nothing for half an hour. The accused also stated the same story, and various witnesses for the defence supported this version. Miss Hirabai, Miss Dubash, and the Coachman said that nothing took place after Merwanji went away and that Dadabhoy and Cursetji returned to their carriage. Mr. Wadia was prepared to show from the evidence of the prosecution witnesses that there was no assault until Merwanji left. Police sepoy No. 2308 said he could not prevent Merwanji going away because he cleared off on his motor-cycle. It was in evidence that Mr. Frost or some European Police Officer was close by, and there were two policemen on duty. Then there were chauffeurs, drivers, and a big crowd and still they were told by the prosecution that Merwanji went in spite of them. By no stretch of imagination could they find any reason for the first and the second accused assaulting the policeman or taking the law into their own hands. One could understand budmashes whose place of residence was not known to the police running away, but there was no necessity for respectable Parsi gentlemen whose identity was well known running away from the police. This was what the prosecution witnesses had stated and what they were asked to believe.

YOUNG LADIES' EVIDENCE.

If, however, the defence was believed, that Dadabhoy and Cursetji, went and sat in the carriage after Merwanji went away, then the whole of the prosecution story must be false, regarding what was supposed to have happened near the Yacht Club, and the story that there was a continuous row until, Mr. Byramji, the third accused appeared on the scene. It had been very clearly established from the evidence of the young ladies, that Dadabhoy and Cusetji returned to their carriage. Mr. Wadia submitted that these young ladies had come to the Court to tell the truth. They would ordinarily have kept away from Court, they were members of very respectable Parsi families. They had been cross-examined at great length but had not broken down by that test.

The Public Prosecutor having failed to shake their evidence, went to the length of asking one of the young ladies whether she would swear by the fire-temple Miss Dubash, the lady in question, was on her oath, an oath administered to her on the sacred book of the Parsis, and still the Public Prosecutor asked her whether she would go a step further and swear by the fire-temple. She unhesitatingly replied that she was prepared to take that step. Mr. Wadia, had no doubt that in these circumstances, his worship was satisfied that Miss Dubash was speaking the truth.

NOTE-BOOK INCIDENT.

Mr. Wadia, next commented on the note-book incident. After sitting in his carriage for sometime, Cursetji thought that it would be better to report the conduct of the policeman to his father, and asked his sister for pencil and paper. Miss Dubash handed him her note-book. Cursetji went upto the policeman and attempted to take his number. Policeman No. 1616 told him that he should take down the number of the other policeman who had behaved rudely; at this No. 2038 became excited and threatened to arrest Cursetji. Miss Dubash sware that the note-book was returned to her before all the accused went to the police station, and that the book was brought back to her by a boy, and remained in her possession until it was wanted by the legal advisers. Policemen Nos. 1616 and 2038 swore that the note-book was seen by them with Mr. Cursetji at the police station when he was, according to their story, taking down their numbers. Miss Hirabai, Miss Dubash and the servant, had given the lie to the police version. The prosecution knew that the note-book would be a stumbling block to their case. It was referred to in the written statement of the accused. Either the young ladies were telling the truth or the policemen were telling the truth. He submitted that the Court should not believe a word of what the policemen had told about the note-book.

POWERS OF POLICE TO ARREST.

The next point which Mr. Wadia raised, was with regard to the powers of the police to arrest the first and second accused. If the sepoy was not entitled to arrest them, then his act was not one in discharge of his public duty. An honorary was as much a magistrate as any other magistrate stipendiary or otherwise, under the Code. In Bombay the duties of Honorary Magistrates were regulated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate exercised control over the police.

The Court: Honorary magistrates sit in pairs.

Mr. Wadia: I do not suggest that an honorary magistrate in Bombay could try a case sitting by himself. My view is that the police sepoy is subject to the orders of an honorary magistrate, and he is a magistrate as required by the Code.

The Court: It is the Bench of Magistrates that exercise the magisterial powers.

Mr. Wadia In the High Court usually a bench grants bail, but those powers are exercised by a single judge under certain circumstances.

Continuing Mr. Wadia said, that in the present case the police recognised Mr. Byramji, as an Honorary Magistrate, and he undertook to be personally responsible for the production of the first and second accused.

Mr. Wadia contended, that in the circumstances disclosed, it was the duty of the policeman to have allowed Mr. Byramji to take away his brothers. It was monstrous that after the assurance given by Mr. Byramji, that the police sepoy should have continued to be obdurate.

Mr. Wadia, next referred to the evidence of Bombadiers Morris and Smith. These two soldiers of his Majesty, had been attending day by day (barring one day) during the hearing of this case. They were also seen at the Police Club.

The Court: Any reason why they should not?

Mr. Wadia: The law does not prevent them doing what they have done. What I want to point out is that they are not two independent witnesses as the prosecution want to make out. They have been taking more than ordinary interest in this case.

Their evidence in this case, must be received with caution. Bombadier Morris could never have seen the incident, about the sepoy's falling down, nor the incident regarding the alleged assault, and the two blows said to have been given to the sepoy. Bombadier Smith could never witnessed the belt incident.

THE BELT INCIDENT.

Mr. Wadia, then criticised the of Bombadier Smith that the secon the two blows broke the belt. The de story was that the sepoy had deliber removed the belt and struck it on ground. The marks on the belt sh that it had touched the ground. Su ing the belt, which was a heavy one, was struck with knuckles, he sure the knuckles would have been bro The sepoy deliberately broke the similarly he tore his tunic.

The story of the porter of Gre Restaurant, that he heard Mr. Byra telling his brothers—"give the blo black swine a black eye," was a pue invention. No Parsi would ever make of such expressions.

Mr. Wadia submitted that there was assault, only a persuasion to let his b thers go away on his undertaking to p duce them when wanted.

The whole of the incident was the o come of the attempt of Cursetji to ta down the sepoy's number. The sepoy w provocative, rude, abusive and seethi with insane anger. The prosecution ha brought chauffeurs as witnesses. Thes men were always in mortal fear of th police, and were the creatures of th Police.

In conclusion Mr. Wadia submitte that the evidence of chauffeurs and othe tendered on behalf of the prosecution wa false and exaggerated and submitted tha the accused were entitled to an acquittal.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, addressing the Court on behalf the prosecution, said that they had to look into the case from a broa point of view. The three accused wer gentlemen belonging to a respectab Parsi family. There was, he submitte ample evidence that they had refused go to the Police Station. The police se was perfectly within his rights in insi ing on his "Kaidis" accompanying him the Police Station.

Mr. Kirk-Smith submitted that Mr. ramji had acted with great indiscret The police sepoy rightly or wrongly at the first and second accused his prisoners and in his custody. Mr ramji tried to bluff him by saying th was an honorary magistrate and therefore his brothers should be allow go home. In other words he want brothers to escape. The policeman adamant and wanted his "Kaidis" hence all this trouble. Mr. Byramji the drastic step of removing his bro from the policeman's custody to their riage, and then to his motor car.

Continuing Mr. Kirk-Smith said th this stage Mr. Byramji knocked down policeman. The two soldiers at this interfered. The discipline of the so was a very strict one and they woul severely dealt with for interfering in matters. The evidence that Mr. By struck the sepoy was strong.

Mr. Wadia: No; the evidence is he pushed the sepoy's hand from the ing wheel of the motor car.

Mr. Kirk-Smith then pointed out the police were quite ready to proceed the case the next morning. It usual to call all the witnesses prosecution, but only such as wou evidence to establish a *prima-fac* Certain witnesses, it was true, w called until a month after, but t due to the time occupied in the cross-examination of the witnesse

The witnesses for the prosecut all independent witnesses, the were in the employ of private like Mr. Orr, Mr. Cherry and Maj and were not men dependent police. It was the defence witne had given parrot evidence. The crepancies in certain evidence for secution showed that they were no witnesses.

Mr. Kirk-Smith asked th to carefully examine th and he felt sure that th that it was broken by striking to t was a perfectly impossible theory

A CURIOUS STORY.

The story about the second acc ing to take the sepoy's numbr curious one. It was very strange t mention of it was made to Mr. Guid the police station. The story of the cation about the accused being the s a lord or a sweeper was also a very one.

Mr. Wadia interrupting observe Mr. Guider had not taken statements of the accused.

Mr. Kirk-Smith observed that the the note-book had been simply in to question the legality of the ar submitted that the third accused h charged with assault—it may be a one—near Green's restaurant when ed the sepoy away when in fron horses, and then again when he a to board the car.

The control of the police was u tion 84 of the Bombay City Police ed with the Commissioner of Pol bay. The Police having arrested accused, no magistrate, stipendiary orary, had powers to interfere. secution evidence had established essence of the custody of the tw had been proved, and that the th ed attempted to rescue them fr custody. He had interfered with of a police officer in the execut duty, and was liable to be convi section 186, Indian Penal Code a section involving a lesser charge.

In conclusion, Mr. Kirk-Smit ed that generally the evidence that the first and second acc fered with the police and helpe ji to go away, further that th cused tried to take away the second accused from lawful po The evidence as to assault was against the first accused, but it against the second and third

The witnesses for the defen but most of them were mem family or friends. Mr. Knight down in the course of his cr tion.

Finally Mr. Kirk-Smith sa that was a very lengthy case in wh tain had been made of a mole ill.

The Court adjourned the July at 12 noon.

HEAT SCHEME.

ith complete and certified manifests on oard which should obviate any necessity f their being held up en route to desti- ation except for the necessary examination f the papers at Port Said or elsewhere by e Admiralty authorities. We should be ery glad if you could give us any infor- mation on the matter and let us know if Government are in a position or likely to e in a position very soon to issue orders n this matter.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS.

We recently addressed your Department on the question of the Issue of Notifica- tions prohibiting exports of certain arti- cles, and I take this opportunity of thank- ing you for the very full reply which we received last week from Government. We quite appreciate the difficulties that Gov- ernment have in giving notice about these prohibitions and we shall be quite satis- fied if you can arrange for our being noti- fied at the earliest moment possible, know- ing as we do that as far as the Govern- ment of India are concerned they will al- ways do their best to allow previous com- mitments to go forward if possible and are even in some cases prepared to give a limited discretion to collectors.

ADVISING CULTIVATORS REGARD- ING COTTON SOWINGS.

We have recently had enquiries as to whether it was desirable that Government should advise the cultivators in the cotton districts to reduce cotton sowings consi- derably next season, and my Committee would venture to suggest to Government that no general interference with cultivators' choice of crops is advisable, though at the same time, they fully recognise that in certain districts special local conditions may exist which may justify advice being given to the cultivators by the Executive officers.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir William Clark in reply said:—

I have in the first place, gentlemen, to thank your chairman and you very warmly for your kind congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon me, and for your cordial welcome to me here to-day.

The first question which your chairman has raised is that of the financing of wheat, and I am glad of this opportunity of making the position of Government clear in regard to this important matter. When the wheat scheme was first announced, I stated, as Mr. Birkett has reminded you, that it was our object, so far as possible, to main- tain the existing channels of trade. So far as the main factor is concerned, we have fully carried out that undertaking. We have employed all the firms which, in the last 3 years, have had any substantial share in the wheat trade with the United Kingdom, and we have distributed the busi- ness among them in proportion to the amount of their trade during that period. We also fully realised from the first that, apart from the actual handling of wheat, there would be other commercial interests concerned, especially in this matter of finance, and from the first inception of the scheme and of our preliminary examination of it at Delhi, we bore this aspect of the case constantly in mind. I think you, gentlemen, will admit that, when my honourable colleague the Finance Member and I were here in April, we were at great pains to ascertain and, so far as it rested with us, to meet your views on this ques- tion. We discussed the matter with your Committee, and in addition to that, as your chairman and some members of the com- mittee can testify, we spent many hours in a detailed examination of it with repre- sentatives of the Banks and of the wheat trade. We were, as you know, strongly impressed with the views thus elicited as to the importance of maintaining the existing methods of finance, and a scheme was drawn up which the commercial and financial re- presentatives considered would suitably meet the case. My honourable colleague and I made it quite clear at the time that the ultimate decision must rest with his Majesty's Government at Home, and we duly represented to them the views put before us and the proposals to which I have just referred. There has been criticism of the delay which subsequently occurred, but that delay was largely due to the very full discussion of the matter between ourselves and the Government at Home which then took place, and to the thorough consultation by the Home Government of the interests concerned in England. The decision has not been what you wish, but, in fairness both to the Government of India and to the Gov- ernment at Home, I wish to the Committee to understand that the views I have re- ferred to were fully represented and that the final decision of his Majesty's Govern- ment was only taken after the most thorough examination of the matter

IMPERIAL ASPECT OF THE SCHEME.

It must be remembered that this wheat scheme has a very important imperial aspect as well as its Indian aspect. Our first principal motive, so far as India was concerned, in taking over control of the wheat trade was to secure the control of retail prices in the interests of the Indian consumer. Our next principal motive was that we should be able to assist the United Kingdom by securing the shipment to Bri- tish ports of wheat which, owing to the closing of the Dardanelles and to other special features of the year, was urgently needed. His Majesty's Government attach- ed so much importance to this part of the scheme that, as was announced in our recent communique, the Treasury undertook to make good any losses which India might incur through this venture. This being so, it was not, I think, unnatural that the Treasury were unwilling in any way to add to their liabilities. Solely from that point of view there was clearly a strong case for utilising funds at the disposal of Government, instead of practically bo- rowing funds on which interest would have had to be paid. As a ubsiness proposition, you, gentlemen, will fully concur with that. It has been objected that the Home Govern- ment were unnecessarily careful, since the additional cost of financing through the ordinary channels might have been met out of the large profits which we were likely to make, without imposing any burden on the taxpayer. I am not so sure that that is a valid criticism. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that there are many changes and chances about a great venture of this kind. At the beginning of our operations, prices were very high in Europe and there was a large margin between the prices here and prices there, but those of you who have followed the recent price telegrams will know that there has been a remarkable fall in the last few weeks. Freights, on the other hand, have not declined in proportion and we cannot reckon on their doing so. It is far too early yet to say how we may stand at the end of the business.

NOT AN ORDINARY COMMERCIAL DEAL.

You must remember that in one very im- portant particular we have to have regard to considerations which would not affect an enterprise run on ordinary commercial lines. We cannot run this business as an ordinary commercial deal which can be closed down as soon as it threatens to become unprofit- able. Both for the sake of the Indian con- sumer and having regard to the imperial aspect of our operations, we cannot afford to throw up the scheme at a moment's notice as soon as world-prices begin to fall. The Government of India have to look to the in- terests of the consumer in India. There must always be a strong element of un- certainty as to the position in India until the monsoon is fairly established, and not merely established, but until there are in- dications of how it is likely to be main- tained, especially in respect of the very im- portant wheat-sowing rains. The Imperial Government equally have to consider the in- terests of the consumer at Home, for whose possible requirements they wish to keep a hold on our exportable surplus. It may be necessary to maintain the export on account of Government even at a considerable com- mercial risk. I would put it to you, there- fore, that there are considerable grounds for the view taken by his Majesty's Govern- ment, who will have to meet any loss that there may be on the whole operation, that in all other respects, so far as we can, we should run this business on business lines. You may say that it is not fair that the burden should fall on Indian trade. I should like to discuss with you presently a little further what the extent of that burden is really likely to be.

BURDEN ON INDIAN TRADE.

Some loss of course there must be, partly to importing interests through the fall in Exchange, so far as this is due to the absence of wheat-bills, and partly in the loss of business to Exchange Banks, brokers and so on. You must remember, however, that it would be putting a very heavy strain on Government if, in a matter of this kind, we were to set out to avoid all loss to any interests which might be affected. In time of war we, like the Government at Home and like all the other Governments con- cerned, have had in many directions to in- terfere with trade. There have been pro- hibitions and restrictions of all kinds, but there has not been, and there could not be, any question of Government making good the losses caused by such restrictions. They are sacrifices which must be made in the interests of the State as a whole. The issue in regard to wheat, if I may say so, has been a little obscured by the fact that we have done so much to keep the trade going through its ordinary channels instead of merely prohibiting export. In the very serious situation which was created at the end of the cold weather, Government would have been fully justified, so far as India is concerned, if they had prohibited export altogether and for a protracted period. If we had done that, the banks, brokers and so on would have been deprived of their ordinary business just as they have now been deprived of it; just as they have been deprived of business in respect of the pro- hibitions of export on military stores, or on cotton, oil-seeds, rice or other articles to many important neutral countries; and they would have accepted the deprivation with- out complaint, just as they have accepted other deprivations as part of the inevitable evils of war.

THE LOSS IN EXCHANGE.

As I have said just now, I should like to get a little more closely at the exact extent of the injury to the import trade which you anticipate from Government financing their wheat business direct. It must be remem- bered that, quite independent of the factor of wheat finance, the general conditions have been extremely unfavourable as a result of the various prohibitions and restrictions on trade to which I have just referred. Even in normal times the Secretary of State frequently has to sell his bills below par in the slack season; and in war conditions with exports restricted in numerous directions, a specially low exchange was almost in- evitable in any case, and must, I take it, have been anticipated by commercial men concerned in financing Indian imports. I cannot help, therefore, feeling somewhat sceptical whether the drop in exchange which has actually occurred can be attri- buted, wholly, as in some quarters it has been attributed, to our system of direct wheat finance, and whether this drop in exchange has really meant so heavy a loss to importers as has been suggested. With a low exchange at the best and an exchange of 1s. 3 29-32d. which the Government guarantee through their Reverse Councils, at the worst, there is not really much margin for a loss of that kind. In the present circumstances you cannot fairly compare exchange at 1s. 3 29- 32d. with exchange at par and put down the whole difference to Government's finan- cing of wheat.

NOT A SERIOUS BURDEN.

What I would put to you, gentlemen, is that not only is wheat not the sole cause of exchange trouble, but it is probably a much less significant factor than is often thought. For example, it has been represented that our direct wheat payments involve the with- drawal from the market of some £15 mil- lion of export business which would have been available, had we relied on our ex- ports being financed through the ordinary banking channels. This was based on the assumption that Government in the first few months of the scheme would export a million tons at a price of £15 a ton and would therefore provide in India payment in rupees for £15 million worth of wheat. That of course is not the case. We are paying here f. o. b. prices, which for a mil- lion tons would be more like £8 million than £15 million. It is convenient to con- sider separately the period up to the mon- soon, as the extent of our operations in the autumn will depend on a number of factors which at present are indeterminate, as in this first period, as things have turned out, our shipments will fall considerably short of the 1,000,000 tons on which the estimate I have just referred to is based. Moreover, you will have observed that, in our recent communiqué, we stated that firms who have brought out funds for financing wheat, would have the option of taking repayment in demand notes on the Secretary of State at 1.4d. to the rupee. I understand that the amount provided by firms during the period prior to final orders being issued by his Majesty's Government was about £1,500,000. In fact the £15 million will really dwindle down to much less than half that sum, and I conclude, therefore, from this and the other consi- derations I have put before you, that the burden on the import trade is in effect very much smaller than was originally anti- cipated. I may also point out that the small degree to which the offer of Re- serve Councils has been taken up indicates that the policy of Government has not dislocated the market to anything like the degree alleged by some critics. Then your Chairman has told us that the loss in exchange would not fall as a general rule on the importing houses, but on the Indian dealer and through him on the consumer. If this is so, it greatly minimises the grievance. The import trade, I understand, is done on so nar- row a margin that a loss in exchange may mean the difference between profit and loss. But the same loss if it can be transferred to the consumer must represent a very small addition to the retail cost of the goods. It is desirable, no doubt, that any such addi- tions should be avoided, but incurred, as this one is, for a few months only, it is not a very serious burden.

I note that the Committee do not approve of the proposal, which has been advanced in some quarters, that Government should sell Reverse Transfers at 1.4d. I do not gather that you wish to make any specific representations on the whole question, and I am afraid that in any case the Govern- ment of India could not undertake to re- open the matter with the Secretary of State. We have put our views very fully before his Majesty's Government, and after due con- sideration they have announced their deci- sion, which must be taken to be final.

LIQUIDATION OF HOSTILE FIRMS.

Your Chairman has next asked what pro- gress has been made in the liquidation of hostile firms in India and up to what point it is proposed that these liquidations should be carried. I will deal first with the second of these questions. It must be remembered that our main object in undertaking this business was to prevent hostile firms trading during the war. Since they were to be stopped from trading, it was clearly neces- sary that they should be put into liquida- tion, in order that their liabilities might be met and in order to avoid useless waste and destruction in the case of perishable goods: but for our object it was only essential that the assets of the firms in liquidation should be realised to the extent necessary to enable their liabilities in India to be discharged, subject to the proviso that they might also be allowed to sell goods like- ly to deteriorate in quality or to depreciate sensibly in price. Subsequently, it was de- cided that certain kinds of liabilities out side India, other of course than those aris- ing in hostile countries, might also be dis- charged out of the available assets, though liquidation was not to be continued solely for this purpose. Such liabilities were principally those due on account of indent stocks previously imported by the firms under liquidation, and, generally, the ad- justment of accounts between firms in In- dia and their head offices in the United Kingdom and allied or neutral countries When the liabilities above referred to had been met as far as possible, it was proposed that the firms should be closed down and all further operations suspended. In cer- tain cases, however, primarily, as you gen- tlemen will remember, at the suggestion of your Chamber, it has been decided to grant supplementary licenses for the collection of debts, in order to avoid the demoralising effect of leaving large sums uncollected in the bazar and to enable the firm to meet any further liabilities, to the discharge of which there is no objection and for which their assets previously realised were in- adequate.

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION OF TRAD- ING AFTER WAR.

It was not proposed that we should go further than this. In some quarters, how- ever, it has been suggested, especially of late, that Government should carry the matter much further and should take steps not only to wind up completely the business of existing hostile firms in India, but should also now take action which would prevent any firms trading in India again after the war. Representations have recently been made to Government on the subject, which will be very carefully considered. I must not anticipate our reply, but I should like to put some considerations before you, on which perhaps I may obtain your views. Hitherto we have deliberately refrained from any decision as to the ultimate treat- ment of hostile firms after the termination of the war. There are certain obvious difficulties about dealing with the question now. It is a question which, while it is no doubt of special importance in India, will also have to be decided in respect of all parts of the Empire, and will presumably be dealt with in the eventual terms of peace. It will certainly require most careful exa- mination both in its political and economic aspects. But on the face of it, it does not appear necessary to come to a decision now. When the liquidations have been completed, the object which is immediately essential will have been secured—namely that the operations of these hostile firms in India should be suspended during the war—and I may remark in passing that if the firms had to be wound up for good and all, the busi ness of liquidation would be a much length- ier one which in the circumstances would in itself be undesirable. On the other hand, what we are now doing prejudices in no way the eventual decision. The business of these firms is now being suspended, and ac- cording to the decision which is taken at the end of the war the suspension can either be abrogated or can be merged into a com plete prohibition. I should like to get your views on this aspect of the matter.

PROGRESS OF LIQUIDATIONS.

As regards the progress which has acually been made with the liquidations, I under, stand that in Calcutta the licenses to trade for the purpose of liquidation are being re- voked as from the end of this month. In other words, the main liquidation has there been completed. In Bombay, matters have not proceeded quite so far, partly because there has been a considerably larger number of firms to liquidate and partly because the question of indent stocks has presented especial difficulties here. The liquidation have been entrusted, subject to the general supervision of the Government of India to the Local Governments concerned, and I am informed that the Bombay Government will now before long be in a position to close their liquidations, as is being done in Ben- gal, subject in both instances to special licenses having to be issued for the collection of debts or other special purposes. The liquidations have, of course, taken some time, but I doubt if they could have been accelerated, if proper regard was to be had to the interests not merely of the firms themselves but of those with whom they have had dealings. The Government of In- dia have held all along that it is desirable to get what may be called the main liquida- tion completed as quickly as possible, and it is for that reason that we have proposed to the Local Governments concerned that any difficulties which may be left outstand- ing should be dealt with by the issue of special licenses after the main liquidation has been finished.

SHIPMENTS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

As regards shipment of goods to neutral countries, we have for some time past, as you are aware, been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject in an attempt to evolve a scheme which will safe- guard legitimate commercial interests, and we have fully explained the difficulties which have been felt here. We have also already put before him the suggestion as to the use of ships' manifests in this connec- tion which your Chairman has mentioned. I have to-day received a cable on the sub- ject which I am afraid looks as if his Majesty's Government find that they must insist on the bill of lading or certified copy being on board. I should like to discuss this with you further presently. It is stated that in adopting this system India will only be falling into line with the present practice of other countries. In the meantime we have been definitely informed that bills of lading for Italy may now be permitted to order.

Your Chairman has also mentioned the question of what steps can be taken to minimise the inconvenience to trade caused by the issue of the various prohibitions on exports. I do not know that I have any- thing to add to the letter which we wrote to you recently on the subject. As we explained, the question is complicated by our not having information as to the re- lative urgency of the various prohibitions which we have been asked by his Majesty's Government to impose from time to time, but we now consult Collectors of Customs in each case as to what in their opinion will be a convenient date for bringing the prohibi- tion into force. I think on the whole that this is the best system that can be devised in the present circumstances. In some cases of course, as in the recent prohibition on cotton, we are asked by the Secretary of State to impose a prohibition without any delay, and in those cases the prelimin- ary enquiries cannot be made.

RESTRICTION OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

I note that the Committee wish to sug- gest to Government that any general inter- ference with the cultivator's choice of a crop is inadvisable. As a general principle I think I may say that Government are in entire agreement with that proposition. Exceptional circumstances may, however, arise in the abnormal economic conditions created by a great war, and in such circum- stances we undertook last autumn at the urgent request of the cotton interests in Bombay, to consider whether, when the time came for the cotton sowings, we should advise the cultivators to reduce their normal sowings. I believe that the announcement of our having given this undertaking did undoubted good at the time in restoring confidence. The position, however, has greatly changed since then, and Government have decided that it is not necessary for them to take any steps towards influencing the ryot in respect of his sowings of cotton.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Sir William Clark terminated the proceed- ings.

THE "PALS."

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

THE GIRLS THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM.

One of the Girls: "Well, I suppose we've got to trust them to come back to us when it's all over, but, my dear! you know what men are,—it's a fearful risk!!!"

SURAT REPRESENTATIVES AT THE POONA DECCANI CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly extend to me the hospitality of your columns to let the pub- lic know how Messrs. Pandit and Dandekar came to be present at the last Poona Con- ference. That they were not elected delegates at a public meeting is certain; for no representative citizen worth the name in Surat has heard of any such public meet- ing called to elect delegates. The local weeklies are silent about it; and even the enterprising local correspondents of the Bombay dailies evidently had not heard of such a meeting otherwise they would not have failed to report its proceedings. Nor were they elected by the now almost moribund Nationalist Association at Surat. That body, I am informed on very high authority, true to its old cult of absolute Swarajya resolved to send no delegates to the Poona conference that had given up their fundamental faith and had accepted the first article of the convention creed. The Association, in fact, refused to recognize the conference.

Messrs. Pandit and Dandekar were thus in no sense representatives of the people of Surat. Mr. Pandit attended the conference as a member of the Reception Committee of the Poona Conference; and I am sure he had no difficulty in attaining that status on payment of a small fee. Even Mr. Pandit, I hope, will not be bold to claim that he is a representative citizen of Surat, unless his credentials as such were established in a better way. As regards Mr. Dandekar he cannot claim to be a representative of Surat.—Yours, etc.

C.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

PRIVATE FUND AND GOVERNMENT HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jun

Funds are being raised through agency with the assistance officers, to relieve distress Noakhali and other distric Bengal. The Government money for gratuitous re deaths from starvatio the district of Tipp

Are you losi and flabby? S Extract buil produces your

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RULE OF PARTITION.

JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

PRANJIVANDAS SHIVLAL AND SIX OTHERS v. ICHHARAM VIJBHUKHANDAS AND FIVE OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. K. Majumdar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who passed a preliminary decree for partition.

This was a suit for partition of the joint family properties consisting of lands, houses, cash, ornaments, outstandings, amounting in all to Rs. 1,14,452-2-2.

The common ancestor of the parties was one Sambhulal. He had two wives. By his first wife he had two sons, named Gulabdas and Bhukhandas. By his second wife he had five sons. The two sons by the first wife took a share and separated from their father and half brothers and passed a Fargati in their favour in 1801. Their descendants are alive but, they have nothing to do with the case. Sambhulal and his five sons by his second wife continued joint. Sambhulal died in 1861; he left a will by which he directed in effect that his sons should remain joint and that if any one separated he should be paid Rs. 25,000 only. Tribhovandas, the eldest of the five sons, died in 1852, during the lifetime of his father leaving a son, Vijbhukhandas.

The four surviving sons of Sambhulal and Tribhovandas's son Vijbhukhandas continued joint till the death of the latter, which took place in 1876. After his death his place was taken by his three sons, Ichharam, the plaintiff-respondent, and Maganlal and Chunilal and the family continued joint till 1885. In that year Lallubhai, one of the sons of Sambhulal separated from the family and passed a Fargati by which he was given a lump sum as his share considerably in excess of Rs. 25,000 in contravention of the directions given in the will of Sambhulal. In 1892 Maganlal, one of the two brothers of the plaintiff-respondent Ichharam took a lump sum of Rs. 20,575 and separated from the family after passing a Fargati in favour of the other co-parceners, Chunilal, the second brother of Ichharam, died in 1895 without male issue; thus the only representative of the eldest son's branch is Ichharam. The fourth son of Sambhulal left a widow named Bai Suraj. His other sons left several issues who are defendants in this case.

No attempt having been made to make an actual division of the property in that year, the three surviving branches of the family divided portions of the moveables and each branch took a third share.

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT TO ASK FOR PARTITION.

It was urged by the defendants that on account of Sambhulal's will the plaintiff had no right to ask for a partition. He was entitled to get Rs. 25,000 only and that he had got more than that amount and therefore, the suit must be dismissed. This defence was afterwards given up. There was a dispute as regards the magnitude of the plaintiff's share. The plaintiff-respondent alleged that it was one-third. It was contended by the appellant-respondent that the share was one-third. The other dispute related to the property left by Bai Suraj.

The Subordinate Judge came to the conclusion that a preliminary decree for partition be passed in favour of the plaintiff-respondent declaring that he was entitled to a third share in the joint estate; that the properties known as Suraj's properties belong to the joint estate, and that the house in the occupation of the plaintiff is his exclusive property.

STATE OF JOINT FAMILY TO BE ASCERTAINED.

Their Lordships, in confirming the decree of the Lower Court, held dissenting from S. Madras (Munjunath v. Narayan), that in ascertaining the shares in a partition suit between different branches, the state of the family at the time of the partition should be considered and it was not to be affected by the share that one co-parcener of a branch might have taken at an earlier stage on his leaving the family. Their Lordships further ordered that the shares of each individual co-parcenar desiring separation should be embodied in the preliminary decree; the parties having agreed to the amount of such individual shares of co-parceners of Lallubhai's branch.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji and Mr. S. Rangnekar with Mr. Divatia appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the third respondent.

Mr. T. A. Gandhi, of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, appeared for the fourth and fifth respondents.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the second respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DAMAGES ALLOWED.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar.)

AMARCHAND MADHOWJI AND CO., v. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay a sum of Rs. 3,886 for damages suffered by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants' negligence in not protecting from rain certain gunny bag bales consigned to the plaintiff's firm in Bombay by their branch firm in Calcutta in October 1912. His Lordship had heard this suit last year and delivered a judgment dismissing the suit with costs on the ground that the defendants were not guilty of negligence. The plaintiffs appealed against this judgment and the Appeal Court remanded the case for the trial of certain issues on which the Lower Court had not recorded its findings.

Evidence was taken on these issues and His Lordship in delivering judgment said:—

The plaintiffs who are merchants carrying [on] a very extensive business in Bombay in [1912] filed this suit against the Trustees of [the Port] of Bombay to recover from them a [sum of] Rs. 4,301 of which Rs. 3,886 were [claimed] by them to be damages sustained by [them] owing to the defendants' negligence in not [protecting] from rain water certain of their [goods] bales which arrived a from Calcutta [per] S.S. Sofala in October 1912. The [case came] on for hearing before me last year when I held [that the] defendants were not guilty of [negligence] and consequently were not [entitled] to and dismissed the same [leaving] four issues were [framed] the parties only the [first] two of which related to [the] damages, leaving the determination of the third and fourth issues. The second [issue] having on the first issue rendered it unnecessary to try the other two issues. The plaintiff, however, appealed against my judgment, and the learned judges of the Appeal Court remanded the case to me for the trial of the third and fourth issues.

QUESTION OF FACTS.

In their judgment the learned judges say:—"We find ourselves unable to determine the question of fact raised by the first issue without a decision on the third and the fourth issues."

I have now recorded all the evidence tendered by both the sides on those two issues and proceed to record my findings on the same, and the reasons therefore, as desired by the Appeal Court.

I think it will be more convenient to deal, with the fourth issue first as it is comparatively unimportant, and the defendants had nothing substantial to urge in its support. The issue is:—Whether, if the plaintiffs sustained any damage to their goods what part of such damage was due to their own negligence in not opening out and drying the same.

THE GUNNY TRADE.

It seems to me that this issue was framed on behalf of the defendants in absolute ignorance of facts relating to the gunny trade as it exists in Bombay. The gunny bales alleged to be damaged by rain water consists of between 250 to 400 bags of gunnys manufactured in Calcutta. They are tightly packed in bales which are pressed in Calcutta and are lashed either with iron-hoops or hemp cords. The evidence establishes that there is no press in Bombay where these bales could have been repressed if they had been opened up and it is further established by very clear and convincing evidence that if the damaged bales had been opened there would have been no alternative but to sell the gunnys in retail which would have entailed far greater loss than the loss sustained by selling the bales in the condition in which they were delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants. Under the circumstances I find that no part of the damage sustained by the plaintiffs was due to their own negligence in not opening out and drying the damaged bales of gunnys.

THE ACTUAL DAMAGES.

The determination of actual damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of their bales being wet by rain water has been a very laborious progress. It appears that the plaintiffs import large quantities of gunny bags from Calcutta and that these goods mostly always come in British India Company's boats. Some of these bales at times get damaged by sea water on the voyage, and it has been the invariable practice of all merchants importing gunnys by British India boats to make their claim for damages against the company, and the company have their surveyors who assess the damages which the merchants always accept without dispute.

In all ordinary cases witness Hormusji assesses those damages. In important cases Captain Metcalfe is the assessor whose services are requisitioned. When the plaintiffs bales were damaged they were not sure whether the steamship company or the Port Trust would be liable to make good those damages to them, but they assumed that the damages would be ascertained in the usual way by a survey and therefore they took no precautions themselves to keep a separate account of the sale of the damaged bales.

THE SURVEY.

On their behalf a survey was held by Captain Sewell, and he assessed the damages at Rs. 3,886. They claim this sum in their plaint.

The defendants called in the service of Captain Metcalfe and asked him to hold a survey on the damaged bales of the plaintiffs and he, in his report, assessed the damages at Rs. 1,952-8-0. The plaintiffs have worked out their damages with great labour, and much elaboration, and according to the statement prepared by them the actual damages sustained by them came to Rs. 2,914.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

I have therefore three alternatives to base my finding upon. We have in the first instance the damage assessed by Captain Sewell, we have next the damages assessed by Captain Metcalfe, and we have in the third place the damages ascertained by the plaintiffs from their own books, from the books of their broker, and from the rates prevailing in the market as ascertained from the books of a leading gunny bag merchant.

The plaintiffs in the first instance proved Captain Sewell's survey report. After holding a survey Captain Sewell died, but his report was proved before us and it shows that he assessed Rs. 3,886 as damages sustained by the plaintiffs in respect of 208 bales damaged by rain water. I am not inclined to accept Captain Sewell's figures. He seems to have been exceedingly hasty in surveying the bales. On the 4th November he appears to have surveyed 300 bales of the plaintiffs and 225 of other merchants.

The survey of 525 bales in one day during working hours must necessarily be very perfunctory.

CAPTAIN SEWELL'S REPORT.

I am all the more disinclinned to accept Captain Sewell's survey report, because the other two alternative proofs of damages before us are much more reliable.

The defendants obtained permission from the British India Steam Navigation Company to make use of the services of Captain Metcalfe to survey and assess the damages claimed by the consignees of the cargo brought in by s.s. Sofala. These services were allowed and Captain Metcalfe has been called and examined before me, strange to say by the plaintiffs, and not by the defendants on whose behalf he held a survey on the plaintiffs' goods.

CAPTAIN METCALFE'S REPLY.

Captain Metcalfe is an experienced surveyor, and has held a large number of surveys on damaged gunny bags and the evidence he gave before me impressed me very favourably. He seems to be a very careful surveyor, and he impressed me as a fair minded and a reliable witness. He seems to have called in after deliveries of a large number of bales had already been made. He however, found 183 bales of the plaintiffs which were damaged by rainwater, and he assessed the damages on those bales at Rs. 1,952. If I had no other or better materials for ascertaining the damages sustained by the plaintiffs, I would have, without any hesitation, accepted Captain Metcalfe's figures as correct, and held that Rs. 1,952 was the damages sustained by the plaintiffs on 183 of their bales. That this figure is not correct is clear from the fact that there is no doubt that more than 183 bales of the plaintiffs were damaged by rain water. The Port Trust after having called in Captain Metcalfe to survey the damaged goods, and assess the damages quarrelled with his method of doing so. Their objection to his method appears to me to be exceedingly unreasonable. Mr. Paddon Row seems to think that no survey would be complete or satisfactory until the damaged bales were opened up. If that had been done, as I have observed above, the goods would have been unsaleable at any thing like the ordinary market prices of bales of gunny bags, and the loss and inconvenience on proceedings of that kind would have been very great indeed.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

In addition to these two survey reports which were proved by the plaintiffs, they have elaborate evidence to prove the actual damage sustained by them, and that evidence to my mind is thoroughly reliable and by no means exaggerated.

The plaintiff Soonderdas Dhurumsey was examined before me at great length. He is a most respectable man and his evidence supported by his books is thoroughly reliable.

As I observed before, not anticipating to prove actual damages, he had kept no separate account of the damaged bales, and the result was that he had to obtain materials not only from his own books, but from the books of his broker Keshavji Tilloo, another witness whose evidence and whose books impressed me as being absolutely reliable.

Both the plaintiffs' and Keshavji Tilloo's books were unreservedly placed at the disposal of the defendants' solicitors for full, free, and unrestricted inspection, and they were inspected by Mr. Mehta, who understands native books of accounts thoroughly. Mr. Mulla who has conducted the defendants' case throughout with conspicuous fairness had nothing to urge against either the evidence of, or the books produced by Soonderdas and Keshavji.

TALLYING OF THE BOOKS.

Wherever the books of these two witnesses left the proof incomplete, it was supplemented by the evidence of Mulji Hariram, a munim in the employ of Mohanji Lalji, who are large dealers in gunnies. Taking the three witnesses' evidence as a whole I am satisfied that the damages as shown in Exhibit A26 are damages, that the plaintiffs have really and actually sustained. The total claim in that statement is Rs. 2,914-1-0. This includes Rs. 163-8-0 for interest and godown charges. These two sums I disallow. That leaves Rs. 2,750-9-0 as the loss actually sustained by the plaintiffs. I think Soonderdas is telling the truth that the loss sustained was much greater than this sum, but this sum the plaintiffs have been in a position to prove to my satisfaction as the actual loss sustained by them.

On the third issue I find that the damage sustained by the plaintiff by reason of their sales being exposed to rain is Rs. 2,750-9-0.

The Appeal Court will of course deal with the question of costs, and of further, hearing before me.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Bhimji & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Little & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

For hearing of Notice under section 104.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C. Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

721-13.—M K R B & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & ors. Matu J & M, Payne & Co, Mauch & N, Ard H D & Co.

192-14.—M K R B & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. B N Laug & anr, Payne & Co.

592-13.—Manch & N, Makki Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & anr. Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

1107-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Nagei Jetha, a firm, N C Dalal.

914-14.—Motichand & D, Revachanker Jagjiwan v. Girdharlal Nyalchand & ors Dikshit & P.

1013-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Ramlal Beharilal & ors.

1281-14—Patell and Eze, Dawoodbhoy Noorbhai Chuvia v Abdul Tyeb Mia Saleh Chand Khimji and anr, Mer, K R B and Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Rasey Eaja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunilal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Dragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Valli Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vaidle Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Unwalla P and P, Nabi Chunnal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1251-14.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia, v. Nibalchand Gurmukrai, Tyabji D & Co.

721-13—M K R B and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Seedick Haji Hoosein and ors, Matubhai J and M, Payne and Co, Manchershaw & N, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

S C 722-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking, Co, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Dinkerrao Narayen Patwardhan & anr, Dhanjishaw & B, Nanu H & Co, Part Heard, 22-9-14.

209-14—Jehangir G. & B. Ladkubai widow Naviyapu, widow and Machav K & C

686-13.—Matu J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Ragh N & Co.

821-13—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors v Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1302-14—Purmanand and Co, Ghella Bhamal and anr v Mansey Virdhar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

152-13—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Premabai widow v Messrs Wilson and Co, Amin and Desai.

823-13—Matu J and M, Alimahomed Fakirmahomed and ors, Fakirmahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and ors, Smetham B and Co.

746-14—Judah and S, Rajaram Appaji v Esmail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B. Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr, Madh K & C.

1319-14—In person, Bai Jambai widow v Bai Mongtuboi widow, Pandia and Co.

S C 1209-14—Pandia and Co, Bai Monghi v Meghji Mulji, Payne and Co.

827-14—Vachha and Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali v Shaik Sarafali Mamooji and others, Patell and Eze.

740-14—Madh K and Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhimji and Co, Ard H D and Co, Daph F and D.

1071-14—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M and H.

1288-14—Jehangir S M and H, Bai Bibeajii and anr v Peroshaw Jiwanji Kerawalla, Mer K R B and Co.

1168-14—Mer K R B and Co, Giovani Gorria v Vallabhdas Kalianji and ors, Edg G W and Co, Mans H M and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

For Exparte Decree against 1st Defendant.

139-15—Payne and Co, Mithibai Ratanji Ghandhy v Cawasji Muncherji Davar and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1364-14—Jehangir M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri, Part heard

Short Causes.

474-15—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad a firm v Kishanlal Umraosingh a firm, Purnanand and Co.

532-15—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad a firm v Sewaram Kahandas a firm Purnanand and Co.

533-15—Dubash and Co, Radhakison Ramchandra a firm v Jitmal Jasiram a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

1131-13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors v. Kassambai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 1982 and more The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl. Liqr, v. N R Mistry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Kalu Govind and Mahadev Luxmon with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments and 140 sovereigns of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,505. Bhandari Harichand Krishnaji was charged with receiving stolen property, namely, a pair of gold wristlets, valued about Rs. 300. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. H. Daruwala defended Bhandari Harichand Krishnaji.

The prosecution alleged that on the 28th March the house of one Balkrishna Anant Barde, situated at 2nd Kumbharwada, was found broken open and the articles stolen. Information was given to the Police, and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, in consequence of the information received that the first two accused were spending money freely, arrested the first accused. On a statement made by the latter, the Police arrested the second accused at Ratnagiri. It was also ascertained that the first accused had given some of the property to the Bhandari, who had pledged it with one Khetu Nagpa. Property worth Rs. 500 was recovered.

The first two accused were convicted. The first, who had eight previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of three years after his release from jail. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Bhandari Harichand said that the first accused was discharged by the Police soon after his arrest. He therefore thought the ornament which he received from the first accused was not stolen property.

The Magistrate discharged the third accused.

A DISOBEDIENT TRIMMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. G. E. Piper, an officer of the s.s. Regina, charged J. Derrick, a trimmer, on board the ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful orders and continued disobedience of those orders.

The complainant alleged that after leaving Sydney where he had signed the accused refused to work on and after the 16th June.

The accused said that while at Sydney he spent a lot of money on drinking and as he did not eat when he drank he got weak and could not work.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and ordered that the amount which had been paid to his substitute on the days on which he did not work, should be deducted from his wages.

POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Rafitu Asha, a Chinaman, with possessing twenty tolas of opium without a license. Mr. Indrajit K. Lalubhoy, barrister, defended the accused.

The accused was going along Bhuleshwar Road on Monday, when he was searched on suspicion and the opium found on him. He said he was ignorant of the law. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

BAR EXAMINATION.

FINAL RESULTS.

The following final results of the Bar Examination were announced during mail week:—

Class. I.—Phineas Quas I.T. (studentship of 100 guineas a year, tenable for three years).

Class II.—(in order of merit).—Hamel Philip Wells, M.T.; Thomas Wells, M.T.; Thomas Woswick G.I.; Bankim Chandra Datta, L.I.; Ernest Bright Croasdell, G.I.

Class III. (in alphabetical order).—Manan Thomas de Silva Ameresekera and James Guy Baker, M.T.; Ba Tun, L.I.; Joseph Beard, G.I.; Cyril Christopher Arianayagam Brito-Mutunayagam I.T.; Arthur Tom John Brown, G.I.; Brij Bhan Chandra, M.T.; Hin Shing Che, G.I.; Ernest James Clibbett, M.T.; Mahadeo Parashuram Chitale, G.I.; Prabhudas Haridas Desai, L.I.; Afred de Souza, G.I.; Cecil James Frankland, M.T.; Habib-ur-Rahman, L.I.; Edward Charles Clifford Hamblin, I.T.; Emanuel Jenkins Labia Harrison, M.T.; Patrick Jseph Hooper, G.I.; Geoffrey Alosius Eyton Hope and Divan Chand Jalli, L.I.; Pratap Chand Kapur, G.I.; Tofail Mohommad Khan, L.I.; Ko Ko, I.T.; Maung Kyaw U, G.I.; Bihari Lall L.I.; Tsz Fung Lam, M.T.; Cheng Eng Lim, L.I.; Mohamad Mahmud, M.T.; Har Kishan Singh Malik, L.I.; William Louis McCarty and Nanalal Chamanlal Mehta, G.I.; Suryashankar Devshankar Mehta and Douglas Owen D'Elboux Miller, M.T.; Eustace James Miller-Williams, I.T.; Reva Prasad Misra L.I.; Adrian Spear Mott, I.T.; Joseph Taylor The Kwesi Orgle, L.I.; Syed Ozair and Frank Lloyd Parton, M.T.; George Alick Woodruffe Philips, L.I.; Krishna Nandan Prasad and Alfred Adrian Roberts, M.T.; Nathan David Paul Sacker and Jagada Nand Sahai, L.I.; Raghu Nath Sang, M.T.; Bhuban Mohan Sen, L.I.; Ishar Singh and Vivian Findlay Smith, G.I.; Daud Khan Soofi, L.I.; Rustam Pestonji Thanewala, M.T.; Yu Huan Tsan and Nehal Chand Vaish, I.T.; James Murray Watson L.I.; Muhammad Yusuf, M.T.

Examined, 81; passed, 58.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVIC

LONDON, June 28

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. D. Rooke, Scottish Rifl

Second-Lieut. F. Irish, West Yorkshir

Second-Lieut. G. K. Savile, Glouceste

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. R. Rathbone, South Lanc shires.

Lieut. H. Phillimore, Argylls.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Drake, Liverpools.

Second-Lieut. L. C. Harding, Artillery

Second-Lieut. A. Pank, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. K. Sheriff, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. J. Simpson, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. C. Tatham, Honourabl Artillery Company.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Grant, Gordons.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Kay, Scottish Rifles.

Major W. Coltman, Gordons.

Major W. S. McKenzie, Scottish Rifles.

Major R. Stead, Lancashire Artillery.

Captain R. Adam, Gordons.

Captain K. Braid, Gordons.

Captain A. Blockley, Connaughts.

Captain F. Draffen, Scottish Rifles.

Captain J. Redmayne, West Yorkshires.

Captain G. Williams, Liverpools.

Lieutenant W. Adams, Gordons.

Lieutenant G. W. Alexander, Gordons.

Lieutenant M. L. Gordon, Gordons.

Lieutenant E. Wimberley, Gordons.

Lieutenant W. Somervail Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant J. G. Logan, Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant A. W. Byrne, 28th Londons.

Lieutenant W. Curry, Artillery.

Lieutenant T. D. Kendrick, Warwicks.

Lieutenant H. G. Brooker, Shropshires.

Lieutenant H. T. Bostock, North Staffordshires.

Lieutenant C. B. Crawford, Oxford and Bucks.

Lieutenant G. E. Tinling, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Brown, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. Cleghorn, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Hill, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Stewart, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant E. P. Carter, Berkshires.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, London Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant J. Trout, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. Turnbull, Bedfords.

Second-Lieutenant P. Bence-Jones, Monmouth Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant H. F. Clarke, Oxford and Bucks.

Second-Lieutenant S. Disney, Lincolns.

Second-Lieutenant F. Falby, Unattached.

Second-Lieutenant J. G. Jones, Wiltshires.

Second-Lieutenant A. Lush, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant H. Pickbourne, Leicesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. Thom, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant J. R. Troup, Engineers.

MISSING.

Captain C. Hibbert, North Lancs.

Lieutenant H. L. Downes, Liverpools.

KILLED.

Lieut. G. F. Stringer, North Midland Artillery.

Lieut. J. M. Anderson, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieut. O. Senhouse, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. H. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. A. F. Geddes, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. R. Rapp, West Ridings.

Second-Lieut. J. Cortis, Wiltshires.

Second-Lieut. L. M. Powell, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. H. Pollock, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. V. French, Oxford and Bucks.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. Thewlis, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. J. Brownless, Army Veterinary Corps.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain J. H. Peak, North Lancs.

Lieutenant J. S. Martin, Irish Rifles.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain R. S. Fletcher, Northumberlands.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Kemble, Suffolks.

A Madras telegram states:—The breach reported on the South Indian Railway has been repaired and through running of trains restored.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 9

THE CENTRAL BANK

(Registered under the Indian Companies' A

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
PAID UP CAPITAL

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per a from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. DEPOSITS are received for 12 months a LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best r MISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON auditors of the Bank.

HEAD

Alice Buildings, Espla

he "Daily Mail." This is the first sion on which we knew for certain that ppelin has been destroyed by aeroplene k. There have been earlier encounte s een aeroplane and Zeppelin, but in of these have the aeroplane pilots ally seen the airship explode and fall. e Zeppelin is so vast and so formidable ppearance that its attack from so frail raft as an aeroplane demands excep- al qualities of resource and courage. new Zeppelins, of which this was pro- y one, are far stronger and faster than German airships built before the war. rding to neutral information, they are 600ft. long, longer than any of our leships before the Queen Elizabeth; have four engines, each of 250-h.p.; they can in favourable circumstances e over seventy miles an hour.

ey have some armour protection on sides and floors of their machine-gun partments. The carry two light hine-guns in addition to one ton or of bombs. They displace from thirty- to forty-tons in the air. The hydro- which sustains them is contained in a number of separate compartments or. ature ballons known as ballonets, and alleged by Germans that any two com- ments can be pierced by shell or shot ut their falling to earth. As the gas t under high pressure it does not ly escape, and it does not become ex- ve until it has been mixed with air. rogen when set on fire burns with a flame quite quietly. Mixed with air tonates with extreme violence.

ing lighter, than air the Zeppelin can te at night with complete ease and arative safety, since aeroplanes can- ee Zeppelins when up in the air or them, by reason of the noise of their big engines, and since heavier-than- achines find it difficult to land in the

FLIGHT-SUB-LIEUTENANT R. WARNEFORD, R. N.

Who was awarded the Victoria C oss for bravery,

BOMBING A ZEPPELIN

FALL OF THE AIRSHIP.

FORCE OF EXPLOSION TURNS MONOPLANE UPSIDE DOWN
AIRSHIP EXPLODES AND FALLS TO THE GROUND
ZEPPELIN FALLS ON CONVENT
MACHINE RIGHTED AND LANDED AND PILOT ESCAPES

(Reproduced from "The Daily Mail".)

One of the finest air feats of the war: the destruction of a Zeppelin in the air by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford.

gain, a Zeppelin can rise directly t which an aeroplane cannot reach has performed a prolonged, cir- nd spiral climb. Finally, at great the crew of the Zeppelin, being otected, suffer far less from cold the pilot of an aeroplane.

PURSUER'S DIFFICULTIES.

liver his attack between Bruges and Sub-Lieutenant Warneford must n the gauntlet of the German anti- guns which are dotted plentifully elgium, and especially in the ne gh- ds frequented by Zeppelins. Two known to our airmen as Archibald chbert are particularly noxious. is high-velocity 30-pounder gun ursts its shells at a height of in the air, or four miles from the Archibald, though not so power- disagreeable customer.

r Archibald nor Cuthbert stopped tenant Warneford. He was using monoplane, as was stated in the count, and the Morane is one of st of these mechanical fowl of the ining in some patterns a speed of miles an hour.

le when a Zeppelin sights an aero- ich means business the Zeppelin tail down and climbs as fast as using her horizontal planes and g ballast. The official account mention any such manœuvre, but e certain that it was attempted. sh airman, however, succeeded in ove the airship and holding his here. Once above there is not ear from the airship's guns. The ounting machine-guns on the top s of Zeppelins does not appear to carried out.

tenant Warneford must have the immense gas-bag—a new ing gallantly upon a more terri- —to make his hits. From a ng at tremendous speed through is very difficult to drop bombs get at any distance with accu- ially when that target is also in on, and perhaps manœuvring to k.

the bombs tore the fabric and e air, mixing it with the hydro- ir concussion. Then the last ated the explosive mixture, or ruck one of the petrol tanks. A the Zeppelin, a flaming wreck, fall of 6,000ft. to the ground. t fell the monoplane, capsized by den of the explosion. Before the goud no airman would have ass through such an ordeal and egoud, however, has shown that le to right a capsized aeroplane, and his exhibition *tour de force* has given new confidence to all the generations of airmen to come.

No situation so thrilling can be conceived as that in which, the British airman found himself, upside down, falling swiftly, with below him failing as swiftly the blazing wreck of his giant enemy. After some seconds he righted his machine and could observe what had happened to his antagonist.

Dropping from a height of 6,000ft., the 35-ton weight of the Zeppelin would strike the earth in a little over seven seconds, at a speed at the moment of impact of 5,000ft. per second. It would deal such a blow as an express engine of 35 tons moving at a rate not of a mile a minute but of a mile a second. It would crumble up the frame- work of wood and aluminium like so much tissue paper and bring death to every living being on board.

DESCENT AND ARREST BY BELGIANS.

Even the heroic exploit of Lieutenant Warneford was not without a humorous sequel, says a later message. When his amazing head-over-heels feat at over a mile's height was concluded he travelled west and then swung round to the Belgian coast. His final landing was behind the Belgian lines. Now he had just performed the most salient single deed of the war, but such a deed does not instantly register its own cachet. The landing hero was equipped with insufficient papers, and spies may descend from the heavens as well as rise from the earth. So Lieutenant Warneford received not a pean but a notice of arrest.

He was, of course, received with the utmost geniality and politeness, but the Belgians, who are as wise as they are brave, were not anxious to take any chances. So Lieutenant Warneford was conducted under arrest to a British base some fifty miles distant for identification. He tumbled at once into the arms of friends and was restored from the (possible) criminal to the actual hero, to the special rejoicing of his captors and goalers. The anti-climax was redressed.

Several details of the feat have not yet been made clear. The airman spiralled up to over 6,000ft. on hearing at 3 a.m. of the approach of the Zeppelin. It was a light morning—and one sees the sun sooner at 6,000ft.—and he could see his target clearly. His endeavour was to travel exactly over the airship so as to avoid the guns. He succeeded, but the dropping of bombs is a difficult art, and only the sixth hit the enemy full in the "small" of the back.

AN INVOLUNTARY LOOPING THE LOOP.

The explosion turned the aeroplane up- side down and there was momentary danger of fire. But the airman—in spite of in- voluntarily looping the loop—righted his Morane monoplane, which is fitted with a 120 h.p. Gnome engine. This aeroplane is weighted towards the head, so that whatever the oscillation to which it is subjected it comes back to the position of truest equili- brium.

Within a few minutes he was able to see distinctly the position of the enemy down below. He then at once made seaward and, regaining the coast, met the rather pathetic but always amusing experience that has been described. The verdict of a sub- marine officer at the base to which Mr. Warneford was brought is worth recording: "What wouldn't we give for such a target!" he said.

MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

REASONS FOR THE STEP.

The letter in which Mr. Bryan conveyed his decision to resign the post of Secretary of State, and the reply of President Wil- son are as follow:—

My dear Mr. President,—

It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I shall re- turn you my commission as Secretary of State with which you honoured me at the beginning of your administration.

Obedient to your sense of duty, and ac- tuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German Government a Note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be my obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as un- fair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the pre- vention of war. I therefore respectfully tender my resignation to take effect when the Note is sent unless you prefer it at an earlier hour.

Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchant- men, we find ourselves differing irrecon- ciliably as to the methods which should be employed. It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation, but I con- sider it to be none the less my duty to endeavour as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the State Department, and to thank you for courtesies extended.

With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare, and the success of your administration,

I am, dear Mr. President,

Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

DR. WILSON'S REPLY.

My Dear Bryan,—

I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance, and I ac- cept it with much more than deep regret, and with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of offi- cial duty and public policy until now. Your support of the work and the purposes of my administration have been generous and loyal beyond praise, and your devotion to the duties of your great office, and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service that it has offered has been an example to the rest of us.

You have earned our affectionate admi- ration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it. It is for these reasons that my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship goes so much deeper than regret. I sin- cerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and I wish to bid you god-speed in part- ing. We shall continue to work for the same causes, even when we do not work in the same way.

With affectionate regards,

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

WHOLE CABINET OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH RESIGNATION.

A Washington message dated June 9 states:—

While the President and the Secretary of State came to the parting of the ways apparently in excellent accord, it is stated that the entire Cabinet is out of sympathy with Mr. Bryan's action.

Instead of relieving President Wilson from embarrassment, the desertion of his post at this critical stage has multiplied internal difficulties in Administration.

It was declared openly last night that the effect of Mr. Bryan's resignation will be especially bad on the German mind, which does not stop to consider that the Secretary of State does not constitute either the Government or the country. It is fear- ed that the open support given to German methods by Mr. Bryan and his repudiation of his own Government's policy will be ac- cepted by Berlin as justifying the very acts which the pending Note complains of, and for which remedies and explanations are demanded.

The effect, it is set forth, will be all the more pronounced because Mr. Bryan has been three times a candidate for the Pre- sidency and on account of the great follow- ing he had on each occasion.

U. S. PRESS COMMENT.

The American newspapers generally con- demn the action of Mr. Bryan, while wel- coming his resignation.

The "New York Times": "It was per- haps the wisest act in his political career. His departure will reassure the people. In their opinion their President stands where he did." The "New York Tribune": "Mr. Bryan never should have been Secretary for State in any Cabinet."

The "New York World": "He has done the one thing in his power which is most likely to bring about war with Germany."

The "Philadelphia Ledger.": "Nothing in Mr. Bryan's tenure of office becomes him like leaving it."

The "Chicago Herald": "Probably for the first time Mr. Bryan will find the people practically in accord with him."

The "New York Herald" comments as follows:—

Mr. Bryan's resignation is momentous news, which every man, woman, and child in the United States can understand. Dr. Wilson intends to pursue the course which is made obligatory by the Note of Febru- ary and imperative by the Note of March 13. Be the consequences what they may, the country will insist upon its demands regarding submarine warfare.

WANTED MORE SHELLS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON LESSON OF A FRENCH VICTORY.

Speaking at a Munitions conference at Cardiff on June 11, Mr. Lloyd George said he wanted two or three war factories in South Wales. That district had already shown its patriotism. Glamorganshire had enlisted 68,300 men and Monmouthshire 18,668.

"My appeal now is not for more men," he said, "it is for the support of the men we have sent to the front. It is men like you alone who can do it. We are send- ing more men from Wales as well as from other parts of the country, and they are asking us to give them every support in our power to enable them not merely to win but to win through, if they can, with their lives. We want these men not mere- ly to win a victory for us but we want them at the end back home to rejoice with us in the victory which their valour has cap- tured. (Cheers.) That is what you and you alone can do.

"I want to see that these brave fellows get a fair chance. They are not afraid. They fear nothing. But do let us give them a fair chance for a fair fight, and I have not the faintest doubt that if we do that they will do the rest. (Cheers.)

"We are—well, I hardly like to use the words—we are short of shells. Yes, that is the fact. We want it, we need it, we must get it—and you can give it—ammu- nition—that is the basis of the business between you and the Minister of Muni- tions.

"To-day in France private workshops have been turned on to produce high ex- plosive shells. Workshops that were mak- ing motor-cars and ships, and every kind of engineering firm in France, have been turned on for weeks and months to do nothing but produce this very quality of shell that we want and they have done it. Just read the story of the last attack by the French. They fired hundreds of thou- sands of these shells into the German trenches and with what result? That by the time the French had marched up the German trenches had been destroyed and machine-gun emplacements had been over- whelmed, and they marched through the first line with very little loss of life and captured it! Well, I want you to help us to do exactly the same thing for our men. (Cheers.)

"I am here asking you to plant the flag on your workshops. (Cheers.) Every lathe you have got is a recruit. Enlist it. Convert your lathes and your machinery into battalions, which will drive the foe from the land which he has tortured and devastated and trampled and disgraced, and liberty will once more be enthroned.

"Everybody must contribute to this under- taking. It will not do for some to under- take their share of responsibility and for others to shirk it. We want to produce as much shell as we can possibly get, be- cause the more the shell the surer the vic- tory and the speedier the victory. We want to turn out so much that when the hour arrives we will just crash our way through to victory." (Loud cheers.)

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 28

SCENT OF ORIENTALS,

Otto Dilbahar.

(Registered)

Fragrant, dain ty and lasting, yet never over- powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splen- dour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence o thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dil bahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle	Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle	Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle	Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

USE
KATOL
AND
NO MOSQUITOES WILL WORRY
YOU
KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cock- roaches Bed Bugs, Ants Moths and other germs.
Ans. 6 Per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents:—A. H. Naser
No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princes
Sole Importers—T. HARA

Digitized with Indic Archive Project
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

FOR

MONSOON! MONSOON!! MONSOON!!!

Gents' Waterproof, Inverness Capes and Chester Coats, in large varieties Black, Fawn, Drab and other Shades.

It is made of a good grade Rubber proofed Material and is fine and light Specially Suitable for Monsoon Climates.

Prices are very Moderate.

Inspection Invited.

Coachmen's and Syces' Thick Serge RAIN COATS.

Thick Serge Rain Coats for Coachmen, Syces, Messengers and other Servants, much better than thin Waterproof Coats, and they come in useful for cold-weather wear.
Rs. 5-8 each.

Also a superior quality made of a very nice durable, heavy serge. Rs. 6 each.

Black American Leather Turbans suitable for Coachmen, Syces and other Servants. Re. 1 each.

MOTOR DRIVERS' WATERPROOF SERGE SUIT.

Rs. 12-8 made to order.

GENTS' & LADIES' UMBRELLAS,
From Rs. 1-8, 1-10, 1-12, 1-14, 2-0, 2-4, 2-8, 3-0 & 3-8.

BOYS' UMBRELLAS.
From Rs. 1-0, 1-4, 1-6 & 1-8.

SERVANTS' MONSOON UMBRELLAS.
From Rs. 1-6, 1-8, 1-10, 1-12 & 2-0.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PLEASE NOTE OUR ADDRESS:—

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Use . . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses.

PRICE WITH Rs.6. CASE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

Jintan Factory Osaka, Japan

JINTAN

Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!

Try To-day!

GOOD FOR

Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

USEFUL FOR ALL.
Healthy and unhealthy.

PRICE.

	Rs.	A.	P.				
30 pills packet	0	1	6	195	" with a metal box	0	8	0
65 " "	0	3	9	455	" case with a fancy metal containing mirror	1	0	0

Sole Agent
JINTAN AGENCY
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

Is obtainable from all Chemists.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

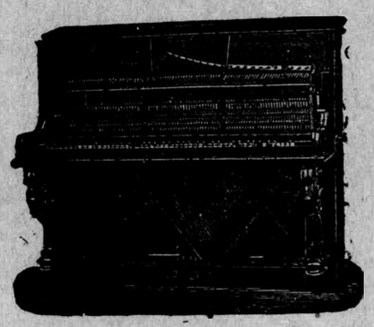
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA



PIANOS
ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED
TERMS MODERATE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

OPP. COLABA POST OFFICE COLABA.

However

do not give up hope—
—if you will only get
on the road to healt
Glaxo—it has done w
where Glaxo brought

Glaxo is a complet
adding hot water onl

Awarded Gold Medal,

"Builds

Sold by all Chem
Local

4883

Player-Piano
Chur
Tuning and Rep
ou

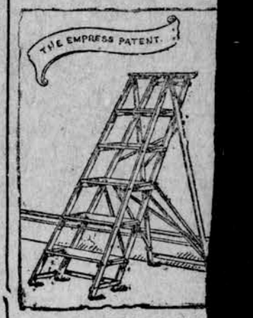
SOUI

'Mellin's F
adr
in the tryin
So the mother o
old girl writes
Mellin's Food is
children of all a
as directed it pr
for mother's m

Mel

Sample of Mellin's Fo

MESSRS. LATH
MELLIN'S



CLUBV

17, CH

ME
FRESH
CA
PEACHES,

MON
62,

Printed and publish
PANY, Ltd., at the